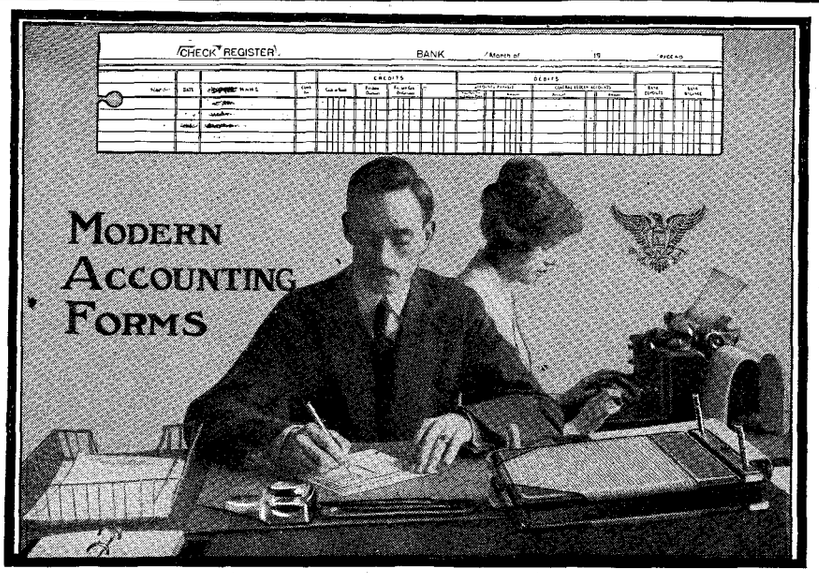

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The Outlook

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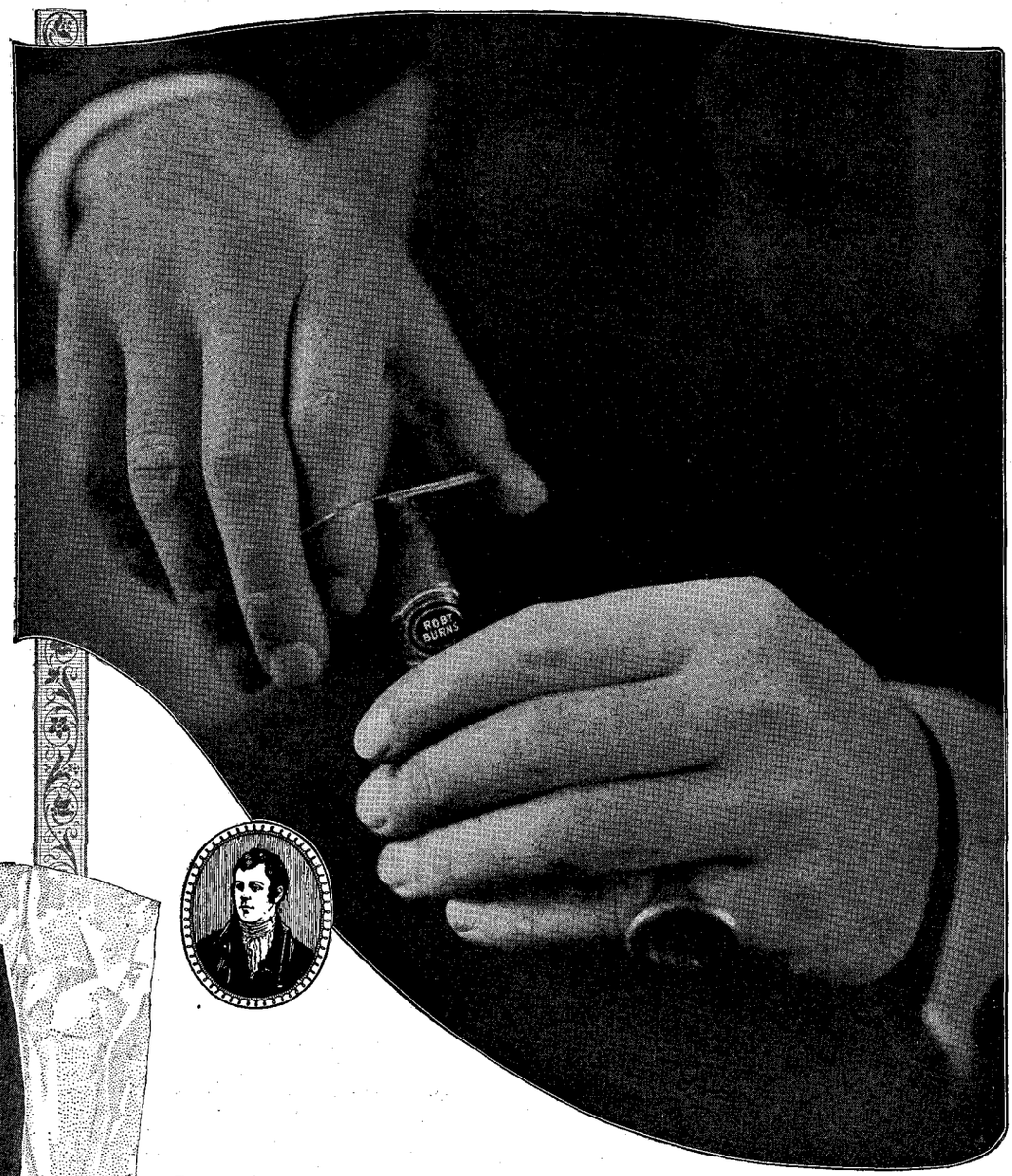

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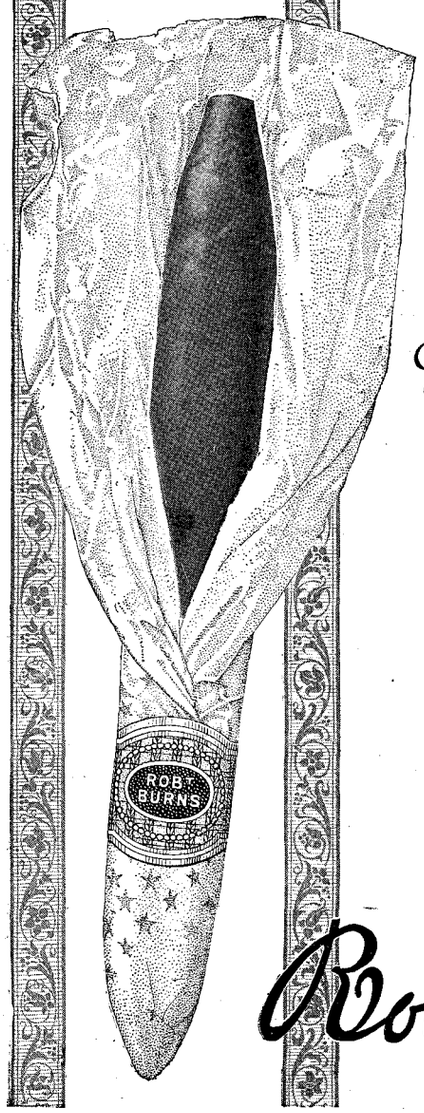

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THE BUSINESS VALUES OF PELMANISM—By George Creel

PELMANISM is able to promise advancement and increased incomes for the very simple reason that it gives workers the qualities that employers are hoping for and searching for. Salary is no longer the determining consideration; the main thing is intelligent service.

One of the country's greatest executives, speaking recently to the writer, made this statement:

> "For every efficient man or woman there are ninety-nine inefficients. Stenographers who listen with one ear only, secretaries who can't remember, clerks who keep their eyes on the clock, department heads who are afraid to make decisions of their own, superintendents utterly lacking in initiative and originality—nearly all of them a wool-gathering lot without ability to concentrate on anything but quitting time. Not one in a hundred with any real interest in their work beyond doing as little as they can for the money they get."

The same complaint comes from the trades and professions. Carelessness, laziness, and indifference, instead of intelligent enthusiasm, driving purpose, and quick thinking. A willingness to "stay put" instead of the eager ambition that fairly begs for new opportunities and larger responsibilities. As a result, employers of every kind are the *hunters* today, scouring the country in search of men and women who can "deliver the goods."

The Master Words of Modern Life

INITIATIVE! Imagination! Personality! Good judgment! Originality! These are the master words of modern life, and it is precisely these qualities that Pelmanism develops, strengthens, and directs. It opens your mind for *inspection*, letting you see wherein you are strong, wherein you are weak; and, even as it adds to strength, so does it correct weakness.

Where the average employer makes a mistake is in assuming that inefficiency is willful and premeditated. He is convinced that his employees do not *want* to give good service and have no real interest in advancement. This is true in very few cases. The general run of working men and women have no desire to cheat, most of them have high hopes of holding places of power and distinction, and all of them want to earn more money. The trouble is that they express themselves in *day-dreams* and not in *action*.

When analyzed, this is seen to be a misfortune, not a fault. How can they *listen* when they have never been taught concentration? How can they have *initiative* and *originality* when our educational system tries its best to turn pupils into parrots and have them all *uniform* in type? How can they have *purpose*, and hold to it, when our life ignores the fundamental truth that the human mind has got to be exercised in order to *be fit* and *stay fit?* As a matter of fact, the majority of workers are doomed to day-dreams because their training, or lack of it, has robbed them of their *mental teeth*. They can't take hold and hang on. The mind, unused to continued effort, tires quickly and jumps from one thing to another like a grasshopper.

Pelmanism Trains the Mind

PELMANISM does the simple, obvious thing. First of all, it teaches self-realization. Very few people really know themselves. They imagine they are

GEORGE CREEL

this or that, and blunder through life the victims of their own ignorance. In the second place, Pelmanism trains the mind, exercising it scientifically, meeting its new strengths with new tests, until, at the end, there is perfect balance, full power, and an amazing endurance.

Another great mistake, and one made generally, is the assumption that business is a purely *mechanical* process.

There is, on every hand, a general, well-grounded belief that business calls for the *hard* qualities, not the fine ones—that it is a thing of routine, not a drama of inspiration.

As a matter of fact, modern business is an organization as interesting as it is vast, and its operations make steady and imperative demands upon every mental quality. Not a day passes that its generals, captains, and corporals are not called upon to bring the functions of the mind into instant operation at high pressure. Routine efficiency is not enough.

The call is for the quick, leaping brain that is able to create ideas, to find fresh viewpoints, to make decisions as logical as they are swift, and to manufacture opportunities instead of waiting for them. Imagination, courage and resourcefulness are assets as real as stocks and bonds.

Pelmanism Develops Business Power

BUSINESS is the *Great American Romance*. It is business that has harnessed the stream, tunneled the mountain and the river, turned deserts into orchards, and made the United States *the* world power in one hundred and forty-three years. It calls for the *best*, and it *deserves* the best. It is this *best* that Pelmanism develops, trains and directs.

Business needs the *whole* mind, not just part of it. It is often the case that a man of vision, forethought, initiative, resource, courage, and confidence is forced to confess that he has "no head for detail." On the other hand, masters of detail "fall down" when the big problem comes along.

The fault in each case is an incompletely developed mind—a mind which has been developed on one side but not on the other.

The Pelmanist finds no difficulty in assimilating detail and he rises supreme when big issues confront him. His training gives him the balanced mind, the alert mind, the mind that is receptive and responsive. And that is just the type of mind which achieves success with almost miraculous ease while other men lag behind, puzzled, confused, and inert.

Go Forward or Go Back

THE appeal of Pelmanism is neither narrow nor specialized. The beginner will find the secret of promotion in it. The veteran "job holder" will get from it new courage, self-confidence, and a resourcefulness that will lift him above his fears and out of his ruts. Executive heads will discover that Pelmanism takes up "mental slack," tones up the mind processes, and acts as a tonic to vision, decision, and imagination. Business permits no stand still. Those who do not *go forward* commence to *drop back*.

This great course comes at a great time. Never before in the history of American business were such chances open to intelligent ambition. Old barriers are down, the gates of success swing wide, and the ranks of the country's workers are being *combed* for the "right sort."

(Signed)
GEORGE CREEL.

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Outlook, March 10

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The Outlook

MARCH 10, 1920

THE "STEEL TRUST" NOT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

THE central point of the decision of the United States Supreme Court relating to the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies is one that has been repeatedly urged by The Outlook, as in the phrase "Badness is not an essential element of bigness." This principle has now become recognized law It is succinctly stated by Justice McKenna in the following words: "The law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexerted power an offense. It requires overt acts and trusts to its prohibition of them and its power to repress or punish them. It does not compel competition."

The question of mere size thus put on one side, the remaining question was whether the United States Steel Corporation had in point of fact been guilty of acts in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The majority opinion of the Court (it stood 4 to 3, neither Justice McReynolds nor Justice Brandeis voting, because they had expressed extra-judicial opinions on the case before they became members of the Supreme Court) held that it had not been so guilty. It held that in just this point this case differed from the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, in which illegal practices were found to exist. Judge McKenna admitted that the steel combination had been guilty of illegal practices in its earlier history, but not since this suit was instituted—the suit has been before the courts since October, 1911. Such acts, therefore, did not come, he said, within the purview of the Supreme Court.

Dissolution has not proved so successful in preventing combination of a kind tending to monopoly in the Standard Oil case as to gain adherents for the former theory of reformers that bigness necessarily meant evil doing and that subdivision meant putting an end to corporation expansion. There are ways in which legal unity of organization may be avoided without in the least preventing combination on a large scale.

The minority opinion, read by Justice Day, maintained that the steps under which the Steel Corporation had been formed and is still maintained violated the fundamental provisions of the Sherman Act, and that this was a proper subject for action by the courts because the combination was still benefiting by its original illegal acts.

The majority in the Supreme Court decision holds that to order the dissolution of the corporation would involve "a risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and it may be serious detriment to, the foreign trade. And in submission to the policy of the law and its fortifying prohibitions the public interest is of paramount regard." Judge Day replies to this: "I am unable to see force in the suggestion that public policy or the assumed disastrous effect upon foreign trade is sufficient to entitle the combination to immunity."

It is certainly true that the Supreme Court of the United States has no authority to decide what the laws governing the United States ought to be, but in interpreting a law enacted many years ago it has a right to consider what the effect of its interpretation will be upon the public welfare, and also its knowledge of facts which the Congress that enacted the Sherman Anti-Trust Law did not and could not know. It has not only a right, but a duty, to be guided in its interpretation of the law by a consideration of the probable effects of that interpretation upon the vital and widely extended interests of the American people and of other communities, and to be governed, not by the letter of the statute, but by the spirit which animated the lawmakers and the purpose which the law was intended to effect. It was because Chief Justice Marshall, in his decisions, was actuated by this spirit rather than by close adherence to precedents or to the letter of the statutes that he has been recognized in all subsequent history as one of the greatest judges that ever sat on the American bench.

THE RIGHTS OF NON-RESIDENTS UNDER A STATE TAX

THE United States Supreme Court last week rendered a decision which in effect declares unconstitutional provisions in a State income tax law that discriminate in their burden against non-residents of the State. The case was one brought to test the new State Income Tax Law of New York. The decision did not question the right of New York to tax non-residents of the State doing business or earning salaries in New York upon income derived from New York. But the Supreme Court pointed out that the law passed by New York State in 1919 not only did this, but also taxed non-residents on a different and a discriminatory basis, and therefore was inconsistent with Article IV of the United States Constitution. The discrimination involved lay in the fact that non-residents under the law as it stands are not accorded the exemption of $1,000 or $2,000 (according to the single or married state of the taxpayer), while these exemptions are granted to residents of New York. Moreover, the Court held:

> This is not a case of occasional, or accidental, inequality due to circumstances personal to the taxpayer, but a general rule operating to the disadvantage of all non-residents, including those who are citizens of the neighboring States, and favoring all residents, including those who are citizens of the taxing States.

Apparently, as soon as this fault is remedied in the New York law by legislation, the tax against non-residents may be enforced. A delay until April 15 has been granted to non-residents for filing returns. If the law is amended in time, doubtless notice will be given and proper blanks sent out. The law as enacted contained another glaring defect—a stupid clerical blunder which will be remedied also.

There is a sound argument for a State income tax, especially where the tax laws as to personal property are weak or inequitable—as they mostly are. There may be justice also in taxing non-residents living in an adjacent State for income derived from the State that passes the law. But there is no force in the argument made in this case to excuse discrimination against non-residents on the ground that they were not taxed for income not derived from the State that passed the law. They could not so have been taxed; certainly such a tax could not have been collected.

New Jersey is seriously considering substituting an income tax for the unfruitful and unenforced personal property tax law it now has. It is just conceivable that if such a law came in force in New Jersey this year after a citizen of New Jersey had paid taxes under the non-resident clause of the New York law, he might have to pay in one year three separate income taxes—one Federal, two State. This may be Constitutional, but it certainly would be oppressive on the average citizen. The possibility illustrates one danger of taxing non-residents of a State; that is, that the States might engage in a series of retaliatory State tax laws that would breed confusion and injustice. We believe that the New York law has a clause that would exempt

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citizens of another State where a State income tax law exists; but this might not altogether meet the difficulty.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY LANE

THE resignation of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, already announced, took effect on March 1. Mr. Lane is generally regarded throughout the country as one of the strongest Cabinet members that have been associated with the President during his two terms, and thus whatever he has to say about the present situation in Washington is listened to with respect. In a letter addressed to the President, in which he takes leave of his office, he speaks very frankly of the disorganization and lack of efficiency now prevailing in the Government:

> Every one seems to be afraid of every one. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies. Trust, confidence, enthusiasm—these simple virtues of all great business—are the ones most lacking in Government organization. We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that our progress does not keep pace with the Nation's requirements.

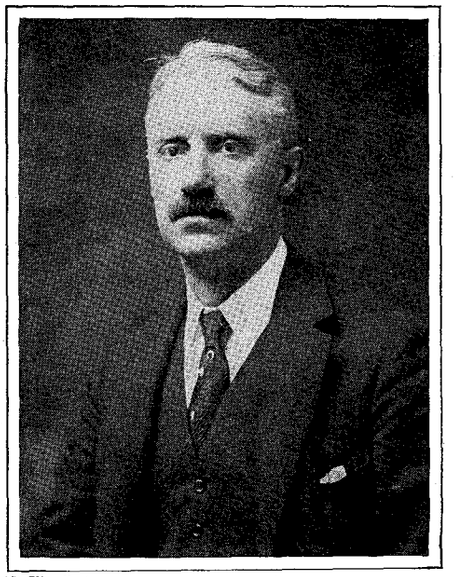
It is only fair to say that this criticism might by implication be applied to Congress as well as to the Executive Department. In conjunction, however, with the recent diplomatic and Cabinet resignations, we think that in writing this trenchant paragraph Mr. Lane had in mind the atmospheric pressure prevailing in and extending from the White House. As to his own Department, Mr. Lane urges again his plan for reclamation of waste lands for the use of returned soldiers:

> There is but one way in which our farm areas can be increased, and that is by draining or clearing or irrigating the lands now out of use. Small farms worked and lived on by their owners will hold this country to its ideals, and no better class can be gathered than men who have had the experiences which our soldiers have had. I believe that view will yet be taken by Congress, and we shall see inaugurated a more modern method of building the country into homes.

Mr. Lane has been one of the best Secretaries of the Interior that this country has ever had—honest, efficient, constructive, with high ideals and yet thoroughly practical. Citizens of all parties will wish him well wherever he goes.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. COLBY AND MR. CRANE

THE President has appointed Mr. Bainbridge Colby, a lawyer of New York City, to succeed Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State, and Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, to succeed Dr. Paul S. Reinsch as Minister to China. Both appointments have aroused more than ordinary public interest—the interest in Mr. Colby's appointment amounting almost to public excitement.



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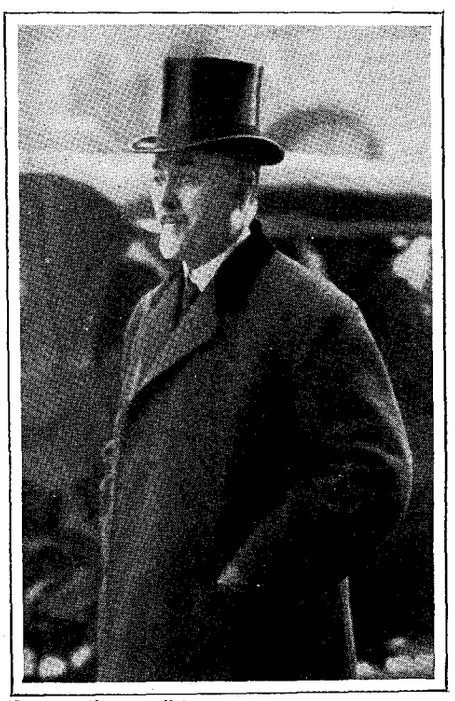
BAINBRIDGE COLBY
NEWLY APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE

When his appointment was first announced, there was some gossip as to whether the Senate might not refuse to confirm it, although such a refusal would be wholly contrary to tradition, since a President is generally supposed to have a perfectly free hand in the selection of his Cabinet officers, and Senatorial confirmation is a mere technicality. This gossip has rather quieted down as we write, and there is every probability that Mr. Colby will be the next Secretary of State for the United States. The excitement over his appointment was caused by the fact that it seemed to the country a confirmation of the President's desire to be his own Secretary of State, and to have as the titular incumbent a man who would simply carry out the President's instructions, or, to use the President's phraseology, a man "whose mind would more willingly go along with mine."



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CHARLES R. CRANE, AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

While Mr. Colby is a gentleman of accomplishments and agreeable personality, possessing unusual gifts as an orator and a record of successful achievements in his profession, he is not known to have any special qualifications in international law or diplomatic experience. His party career has been a rather checkered one. Originally a Republican, he followed Colonel Roosevelt into the Progressive party with so much enthusiasm that his momentum carried him way beyond his chief, and when Roosevelt returned to the Republican party Mr. Colby remained a Progressive until he was almost the last member of the party. He may be said to have been the Casabianca of the Progressives. When the Progressive party went out of existence, leaving Mr. Colby stranded, he turned to Mr. Wilson and became one of his ardent personal supporters. Under all these circumstances the appointment is regarded generally as being made by the President for personal reasons. Mr. Colby is a man of distinct individuality and, it may almost be said, of political eccentricity. There are therefore those who wonder how long he will be willing to maintain a position in the Cabinet which Mr. Lansing, a much less assertive type of man, found untenable.

Mr. Crane, the new Minister to China, is a man who has had wide foreign experience and possesses broad humanitarian views. He, like Mr. Colby, was originally a Republican and was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Taft, but, owing to a misunderstanding or disagreement with Secretary of State Knox, was recalled as he was on the verge of sailing from San Francisco, and, having been criticised by Secretary Knox for a public speech in which he expressed certain views regarding the relations of China and Japan, promptly resigned. It is not surprising that under these circumstances he found himself out of sympathy with the Republican party. He became, like Mr. Colby, a supporter of the policies and personality of President Wilson. His familiarity with Oriental affairs gives a sound basis for his appointment, although personal considerations undoubtedly entered into it, as in the case of Mr. Colby.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADRIATIC: FIUME

THE reply of the Prime Ministers of England and France, dated February 17, to President Wilson's protest concerning Fiume and Istria seems to evade

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his primary objection to the proposed increase of Italian sovereignty over Slav peoples in Istria.

It even infers that the main motive for rejecting the Premiers' proposed settlement is that of prejudice, favoring Slav as against Italian interests. Whatever be the President's motives in championing Slav interests, his position has remained defined by the principle of the self-determination of peoples in so far as compatible with economic and geographical demands. In particular, referring to Italy's supposed imperialistic ambitions, Mr. Wilson objected to the cession of the little strip of territory at Volosca, connecting the city of Fiume with Italian Istria, because (despite Italian majority population in the city proper) such cession opens "the way for Italian control of Fiume's foreign affairs, thus introducing a measure of Italian sovereignty over and Italian intervention in the only practicable port of a neighboring people."

The President maintains this position in his reply of February 24 to the Premiers, and fortunately avoids the peremptory language of his previous note as well as its tone of irritation. The temper of that letter was triply unfortunate. First, it was unfair to the President himself. Second, it played into the hands of the opponents of the League of Nations in this country; they quickly pointed out that other similar situations would develop in which our Government might be placed in the position of assuming final authority in the fixing of boundaries of foreign countries. Third, the note gave to every opponent in Europe and especially in Italy an argument to use against American co-operation for the re-establishment of European stability.

Surely Mr. Wilson's failure to get strict justice in a particular case was no reason for threatening, as he did threaten, to withdraw the Peace Treaties from the Senate, and, indeed, to withdraw America from the world settlement. Evidently he has now felt the force of reaction, for he does not enforce his argument with threats.

Moreover, the President recognizes the non-acceptance by both Italians and Jugoslavs of his proposal of December 9, 1919, by expressing his willingness to let Italy and Jugoslavia settle the matter between themselves, "provided such agreement is not made on the basis of compensation elsewhere at the expense of nationals of a third power," a proposal now agreed to by the Premiers.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADRIATIC: ALBANIA

It is high time that this condition should be made. The "third power" means Albania. Mr. Wilson protests against the latest proposed settlement because it does an injustice to the Albanians similar to that which, in his opinion, the Italian claims would do to the Slavs. But his own proposals gave Italy a mandate over Albania and full sovereignty of the port, town, and necessary hinterland of Avlona (Valona) in Albania, opposite Brindisi, thus affording the Italians practical control of the Adriatic.

The Adriatic lies primarily within the sphere of Italian interests. This should be certainly and cordially recognized. It is natural that Italy should wish to control Avlona, this vitally important port to her on the Adriatic's eastern shore. With regard to the whole territory of Albania, however, the Italians have enjoyed little popularity. The Albanians prefer Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and even Greeks, Slavs, and Turks. There has been inevitable conflict between Albanian and foreign social conventions and moral codes.

First, in Albania no social contact whatsoever between men and women is permitted until after marriage.

Second, no matter how intense the Albanian tribal and family feuds, the Albanian's home is sanctuary alike to friend or foe. The English, observant and tolerant of others' customs and quick to respond to any element of sportsmanship, have won their way into the hearts of the people. On the other hand, the Italian Government, using its regiments of poorer quality for purposes of occupation (with the creditable exception of the Trentino) has suffered because of practices in southern Italy, where feuds are settled stealthily rather than openly. Of course most Italians do not deserve this imputation.

Finally, under any circumstances, the Albanian distrusts Italy's presence in his country as significant of possible future annexation. It was the Italians who during the war, for Allied purposes, built the fine military road from Santa Maura on the Adriatic across Albania, connecting it with the road the French built through Macedonia to Salonika on the Ægean Sea. The Albanians do not forget that the building of military roads has, ere this, been the first step in the expansion of empires.

The willingness of President Wilson, therefore, and of the Premiers to tear up the principle of the self-determination of peoples, and, on the ground of expediency merely, to allow Italy a mandate for Albania, is not only wrong in itself, but would sow inevitable conflict in the Balkans.

After all, the controversy over Fiume, which the President regards as of such transcendent importance, pales into insignificance compared with the proposal to permit the Turk to remain in Constantinople, there, perhaps, to continue his malign influence in the Balkan States and his maltreatment of Armenia—a proposal against which Mr. Wilson has as yet made no public protest.

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN

The return of ex-Prime Minister Asquith to Parliament is welcomed even by his political adversaries. Political foes and political friends alike are astonished by the size of his majority in the Paisley election. This majority is due, so the Liberal party, of which he is the head, contends, because of the growing feeling on the part of many men that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles are too onerous on Germany to permit of speedy indemnity payments. The Liberal party prides itself upon being the party of humanity. Whatever its shortcomings as to foreign politics, and they have been many, its motives in general have been humanitarian. It has often been mistaken, as, for instance, in South Africa; and again in the Sudan, when it let Gordon die at Khartum. Its present position with regard to Germany is quite consistent with its history, and, indeed, appeals to many hard-headed Britons, like those of Paisley, a manufacturing center, who, whatever Germany's crimes, have no intention of allowing either a debtor or a possible customer to escape altogether. This they think might be possible under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as espoused by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith's election represents to a considerable extent a change in English sentiment from the time when Mr. Lloyd George won his election because of his pronounced sentiment in favor of applying the strictest possible terms to Germany, including the seizure and trial of the Kaiser.

While this change in British sentiment may be noted, the significance of Mr. Asquith's election is also due to a growing popular discontent with the present Coalition Government. It would seem to foreshadow a defection of Liberals from that Government, especially in view of Mr. Asquith's proclamation that the time for coalition is over and that the time for a return to party politics is overdue.

Among other causes submitted as accounting for the ex-Premier's big majority is the vote possessed by women. It is contended that women are especially irritated by the present high cost of living, for some of the cause of which they are disposed to blame the present Coalition Government. The speeches of Lady Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's daughter, substantially helped in gaining the victory for her father; indeed, as a result of her energies she has received no less than

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Central News Photo Service

HERBERT H. ASQUITH, EX-PREMIER OF ENGLAND (IN FOREGROUND), ELECTIONEERING FOR A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN

seven separate invitations to become a candidate for Parliament.

To the British Empire and to the world at large there is now afforded the spectacle of the return of a statesman who is regarded by some, to use the words of the London "Times," as a "greater Parliamentarian than any man now in the Commons." Many are convinced that "he will put fresh life and vigor into that lethargic assembly." Certainly the result of the Paisley election is a notable personal triumph even for a statesman of Mr. Asquith's long record. Perhaps its chief significance is that England is preparing to abandon coalition and return to party government.

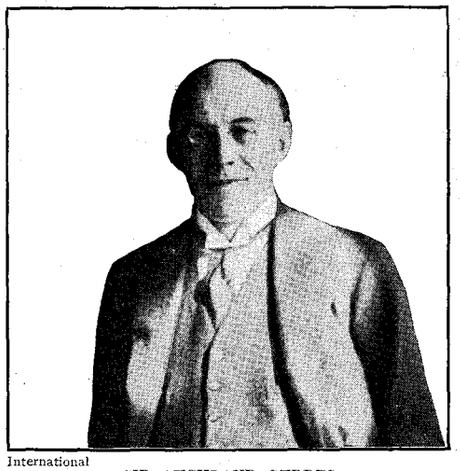
THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

THE British Government has chosen the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes as its new Ambassador at Washington.

Sir Auckland represents robust health, scholarship, a vigorous mind, judgment, and, last but not least, humor. He has enjoyed great variety of pursuits. He has been a professor of anatomy in Edinburgh, in Dublin, and in Montreal, where he has now had to resign the presidency of McGill University; it is, we may suppose, partly due to the desire of the Dominion for some sort of representation at Washington that Sir Auckland was chosen.

In the Boer War Sir Auckland was a lieutenant and served two years in the recent war. He was made Director of Civil Recruiting, his appointment dating from the enforcement of the Conscription Bill of 1917. Then he became Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, being appointed to that office when Mr. Lloyd George remade his Cabinet in January, 1919, following the general elections of the previous month. Two months ago Sir Auckland became President of the Board of Trade, succeeding Sir Albert Stanley. Thus, on the academic side and as a man of action, the new Ambassador has had ample opportunity to display his talents. It is not often that a man is eminent both on the academic and on the active side. In both directions Sir Auckland has had success and "gets across" simply by making whatever he is doing popular.

Politically the Ambassador is a Coalition-Unionist. As he has been one of the chief supporters of the Lloyd George programme, his appointment by the Lloyd George Government is natural. Indeed, he has been dubbed "the Coalition's advance agent." This is doubtless due to the fact that, through his easy and fluent speech, the Government has been glad to forecast its policy, particularly in the fields of industry, finance, and food. He successfully engineered, it may be remembered, the Government's bill against after-the-war profiteering.



International

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

Sir Auckland is the youngest man, we believe, ever to be appointed to the British Ambassadorship at Washington. One assurance of success there is the fact that his wife is an American.

LADY ASTOR'S FIRST SPEECH

LADY ASTOR, a native American born in Virginia, whose election to the British Parliament after a picturesque campaign was some weeks ago reported in these pages, has made her maiden speech in the House of Commons. Both the occasion and the speech itself were interesting enough to justify the columns of cable despatches which were sent to this country describing the event. The cable to the New York "Times" says: "No one but a woman could have made the speech she did. The note she struck was needed in the debate." If this is so, Lady Astor has fully justified the adoption of woman suffrage by the British people.

Her speech was on the liquor question. A male member had preceded her in a speech supporting a resolution which called for a relaxation of the restrictions placed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors by the British Government during the war. This member is said to be an effective speaker, and apparently had the sympathies of the House with him; but Lady Astor in following him turned the tables. She said:

> I am aware that this country does not desire prohibition, and I am not working for that. But I am certain that the country is ripe for drastic drink reforms. . . . Drink promises everything, but gives nothing, and I beg the House not to look upon me as either a crank or a lunatic, because I am only trying to speak for thousands of women and children who cannot speak for themselves.

Lady Astor is reported to have spoken with ease and good humor and to have carried her hearers with her to such an extent that she was warmly cheered on resuming her seat and was complimented by influential members of the Government. The New York "Times" reports the London "Chronicle" as saying:

> Her slight, girlish figure swayed with the intensity of feeling that she threw into her appeal, and as she went along she drew the House to her in a way that was a revelation to an assembly that is rarely accustomed to the spectacle of a private member who could win the sympathy of the House by sheer earnestness.

This speech of Lady Astor is really an extraordinary event when it is recalled how recently the militant suffragists were rioting in the streets of London. The change in public opinion regarding woman suffrage and women's relation to political life is one of the most extraordinary results of the World War. The rapid adjustment of women to British political life is "going some;" but it is going a little too rapidly to propose, as a member of the House of Commons did last week—a male member, by the way—that women be appointed to diplomatic vacancies abroad. The Prime Minister, Lloyd

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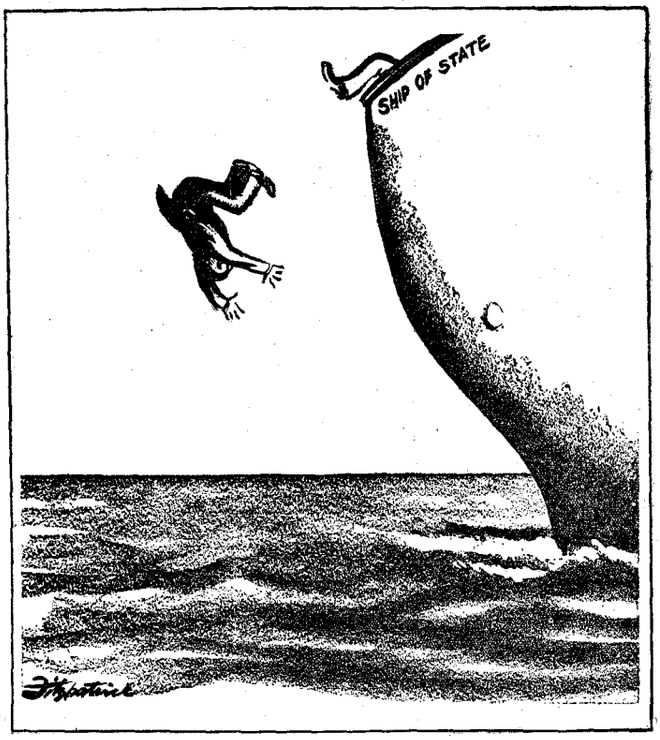
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

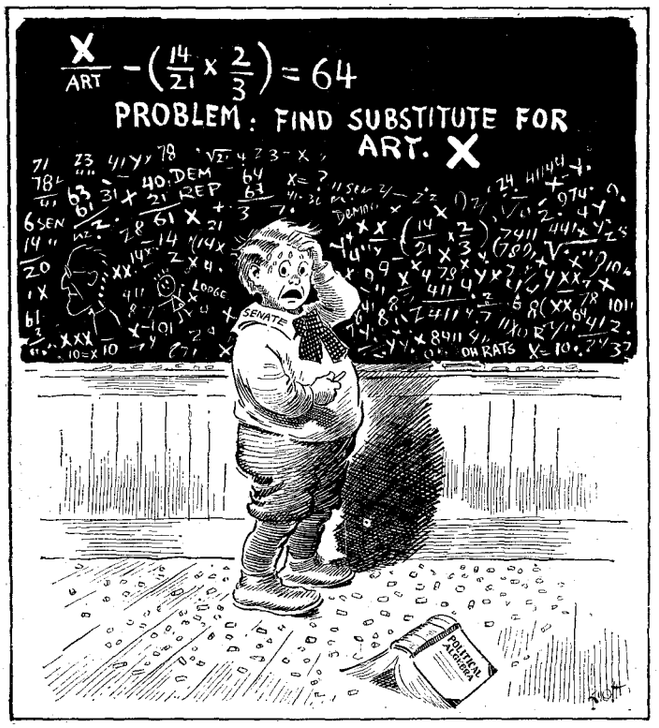
Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



DROPPING THE FIRST MATE

THE LANSING INCIDENT

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



"TEACHER, IT CAN'T BE DONE!"

STUMPED!

Thomas in London Opinion

LLOYD GEORGE, LIKE MACBETH, SEES A PHANTOM

THE PAISLEY ELECTION RESTORES ASQUITH TO PARLIAMENT

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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SOME BABY!

THE YOUNG NEW WORLD CITY OUTWEIGHS ITS ANCIENT RIVALS

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George, replied gently but wisely that he feared the suggestion was not practicable.

WOMEN AND THE BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

IN conjunction with Lady Astor's successful entry into the British Parliament, the following paragraph, which we find in the Boston "Herald," has peculiar interest and significance:

> After a twenty-five-year fight the most conservative of English universities has yielded to the demand for co-education. Oxford, by a unanimous vote of its governing authorities, has decided to admit women students on the same plane with men. A generation ago any such proposal would have been scoffed at as absurd. Even in the early years of the twentieth century it would have aroused a violent storm of opposition. But sentiment has been gradually molding itself in favor of co-education during all these years, and it has now made itself overwhelmingly manifest.

The "Herald" is right in dwelling upon the importance of this change at Oxford as a decisive indication that women in the future will have all the advantages of higher education which men have; but we differ with the "Herald" in supposing that it follows that all colleges and universities should be co-educational. There is no more reason why Yale and Harvard should admit women than why Vassar and Bryn Mawr should admit men; no reason why there should not be some institutions, like Cornell and the University of California, in which men and women study together, and others, like Amherst and Smith, in which they pursue their studies separately. Men and women have the right, not only to choose to pursue their studies to the highest degree possible, but also to choose between co-education and separate education.

THE PERIL OF ARMENIA

THE tragedy of Armenia emphasizes the necessity for some Association of Nations to secure justice toward the liberated states such as Poland, Armenia, and Jugoslavia; but it also goes far to justify the most serious criticism which has been made upon the League now under discussion. The council of diplomats appear to be engaged in a barter, quite in accordance with historic precedents, for the purpose of securing advantages for their respective constituents, instead of in a co-operative endeavor to preserve the rights and promote the welfare of peoples not strong enough to protect themselves. The following appeal to the American people, issued by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, will give our readers an authoritative statement of the facts respecting Armenia's peril as they exist at this writing:

> The Allied Premiers in London have tentatively planned the following partition of Armenian territories.
>
> They propose to divide Armenia into four unequal parts. Its Mediterranean littoral, which is also its richest section, has been assigned to France. Its central provinces have been annexed to a proposed Kurdish State under British protection to afford access to the Black Sea for the Mesopotamian acquisitions of Great Britain. Its northwestern portions have been left under Turkish sovereignty. And what little remains of it has been made into an Armenian Republic, which comprises about one-tenth of Turkish Armenia and parts of Russian Armenia. Proposed Armenia, thus shut off from her littorals on both the Black and Mediterranean Seas, landlocked, and robbed of her chief resources, cannot achieve real independence or self-support as a nation. . . .
>
> For over three-quarters of a century Armenia has been the object of our special solicitude. Since 1915 we have given tens of millions of dollars for the relief of her people in the hope that the promises for the independence of Armenia will be fulfilled. We led the Armenians to believe that their case would be wholeheartedly defended by us, and they now look to us to secure full justice. We appeal to our countrymen on behalf of the Armenian people. Therefore we urge that meetings be held throughout America to protest against the decimation of Armenia and the retention of the Turks in Europe; and that churches, civic, commercial, and other bodies, and all citizens, telegraph the President, their Senators and Congressmen, to the end that this ancient martyr-nation may be liberated and preserved.

WHAT CAN AMERICA DO?

IF America had demanded the unconditional surrender of the German army instead of agreeing to an armistice based on the Fourteen Points, the question of Armenia's safety would not have arisen. If, after the armistice, it had formed some association with its Allies to secure justice and peace in the world, its influence would have sufficed to banish the Turk from Europe; and if it had taken a mandate for Asiatic Turkey, which there is good military authority for saying would have required only a small American force, and that for only a brief time, the safety of Armenia could have been secured. But what can it do now on the eve of a Presidential election with an invalid President and an irreconcilable hostility between him and the Senate? There still remains the possibility of an appeal to the enlightened public opinion and public conscience of the world. Churches, patriotic and philanthropic societies, newspapers and individual citizens, can give expression to this opinion. There are indications that such an expression is desired by those in France and England who disbelieve in the policies of national aggrandizement and do believe in human rights. Thus the Paris "Temps" of March 1 asks that the American Government speak on this subject, and the Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" declares that in this the "Temps" reflects the opinion of the French foreign office. The "Temps" says:

> Not only has the President of the United States the right to express himself on the questions of the Orient, but no definite decision can be taken without his being asked to do so. The Allied Powers have delayed the solution of the Eastern problem because they hoped that the United States would take a lasting and considerable part in the organization of the East. . . . The French public, so far as it is concerned, will probably support any decision which the United States considers just and necessary, provided that American forces contribute in just proportion to its realization and maintenance.

That there is also strong and influential public opinion in England against the plan which the Council is proposing to adopt is evident from the following extract from a letter received by the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook from Lord Bryce with his permission for its publication:

> History records no such detestable attempt at the extermination of a whole people by cruelty and slaughter as the massacre of the Armenians perpetrated by the Turkish Government in 1915. It is unthinkable that the authors of that massacre should be permitted to regain control of the regions they have drenched with the blood of their innocent victims —women and children as well as men. The Turk as ruler is an irreclaimable savage and should no longer be permitted to exercise power over people of another race and faith. I trust that the public opinion of the United States, whose missionaries have during the last eighty years done such splendid work for the Eastern Christians, giving them more than they have ever received from any other quarter, will speak out clearly and strongly on this subject.

There is little reason to hope that under present circumstances the United States Government can actively co-operate in any allied action for the expulsion of the Turk from Europe or the protection of Armenia; but it can comply with Lord Bryce's suggestion and "speak out clearly and strongly on this subject" by united, spontaneous, and immediate expressions of the American conscience.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

THE settlement of international questions must necessarily be based on international understanding. One-sided histories have interfered with this in the schools and one-sided information has interfered in the press.

Mr. Herbert Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, long ago urged the Peace Conference to appoint a

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Historical Commission, on which each of the Allies should be represented, the Commission to be composed of men expert in collecting historical material, to compile the official history of the war, stating the causes of the conflict, telling how the war was fought and won, and the part played by each nation in achieving victory. The main thing to be achieved was to have been fairness to each participant in the war. Hence each participant in the Peace Conference would probably agree that such an official history should be the only history of the war to be taught in its schools.

This excellent proposal, which the Peace Conference should have acted on, calls attention to the fact that not only the schools but also another powerful source of education, namely, the newspapers, often rest upon a basis of one-sided, partial information—indeed, in the case of the press this is notoriously true. It is not always the fault of the press, however. It relies on what it supposes the best information it can get at the moment.

We would still like to see the constitution of a general International Commission similar to that proposed by Mr. Satterlee, to be the source of impartial information, not only concerning past history, but also concerning present-day affairs.

EUROPEAN RELIEF

THERE are two ways in which America may help starving Europe. First, by charity, through the American Relief Administration. It is useless to remit money in the ordinary way with the hope of improving the food situation, for money, at the present exchange, is indeed a poor standard of value. There is a better way, namely, food drafts. The American Relief Administration has warehouses in Hamburg, Warsaw, Prague, Vienna, and Budapest, and is carrying stocks of staple food supplies. It sells here to any one through almost every bank orders upon these warehouses in the form of food drafts. The buyer of the food draft is charged the factory cost of the food plus just enough margin to cover the cost of transportation and insurance. There are several kinds of drafts. The first, at ten dollars, calls for the delivery of twenty-four and one-half pounds of flour, ten pounds of beans, eight pounds of bacon, and eight cans of milk. The others provide for larger quantities of flour, beans, bacon, and milk, and in addition corned beef, cotton-seed oil, and lard. The buyer of a food draft may thus be sure that in no way could he get so much for his money. If he wishes, he may make his draft payable to a needy relative or friend abroad.

There is another way in which America can help Europe. Over two months ago the Secretary of the Treasury asked Congress to grant authority to the United States Grain Corporation (the Food Administration's agency for handling grain) to give to the starving peoples in Europe credit for flour from its large surplus. Congress has, amazingly, not yet acted.

The necessity for this help is specially evident in Austria and Hungary. War-time hardships were bad enough there, but peace, instead of bringing relief, has brought conditions infinitely worse. Nowhere are food and fuel needed more than in Vienna and Budapest. We learn this from those who have had charge of food trains sent by the American Relief Administration to those cities. The babies have been and are dying like flies there because they lack food. As to fuel, nine out of every ten babies born in the Vienna Maternity Hospitals, where conditions are better than in the tenements, die for lack of heat alone. In desperation the people of Vienna have cut down the trees in the Prater and the Wiener Wald. So perfectly had these splendid parks been kept that there was no dead wood. The wood obtained by cutting the living trees is green and provides at best only a smoldering fire with little heat. Unless relief reaches Vienna soon, a quarter of the population, it is said, and perhaps all the children will die before spring can bring its new promise of life.

RUSSIA TO-DAY

THE recent advances of Lenine and Trotsky toward a peaceful understanding between Russia and the Allies contain promises (whatever their worth may be) for establishing democratic principles and calling a Constituent Assembly. The world will put little faith in these promises, because Bolshevism is the antithesis of democracy; it is the avowed autocracy of a class. Nor would a Constituent Assembly called together under such a rule be at all likely to represent the whole people. But the change of attitude, insincere as it is, is a symptom of a change of situation in Russia.

The Allies had the opportunity and, as we have held, the duty of going into Russia and attempting to establish democracy. They either shirked the task or felt it to be impossible to perform. The All-Russian Government has tried to subdue Bolshevism by force of arms. It has failed. Anti-Bolshevist forces still exist, but the Reds have control of an immensely increased territory. They occupy Odessa in the south, Archangel in the north, are gaining ground in Siberia, and are apparently well organized in a military way.

What course, then, is practical and possible for the friends of democracy in and out of Russia? Recognition of the Bolshevist Government in the diplomatic sense, with the exchange of ambassadors, is unthinkable at present. Lloyd George has said emphatically that England will not officially recognize Russia until assured that cruelty and plunder have ceased. But he is willing that the proposed trading through the co-operative societies of Russia should be entered into by England on the ground that, as one London newspaper puts it, "without Russia England cannot get on her feet." An official statement from the Supreme Council says: "The Allies cannot enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government in view of their past experiences until they have arrived at the conviction that the Bolshevist horrors have come to an end, and that the Government at Moscow is ready to conform its methods and diplomatic conduct to those of all civilized governments." Meanwhile the Supreme Council proposes that a joint commission study Russian industrial conditions.

It is objected that Russia ought not to enter into foreign trade because she now needs all she can produce; others assert that there have been great crops, and that Russia can exchange a surplus for locomotives and machinery. This question will obviously settle itself. If Russia has commodities to exchange at an advantage, the commerce will flourish; if not, not. Another objection is that Lenine will control the co-operative societies and, so to speak, Bolshefy them. It is true that in one of the interesting interviews by Mr. Lincoln Eyre with Lenine and others, just published in the New York "World," Lenine says that the co-operatives have been absorbed into the Soviet system. But the co-operatives are immense in number and long established. It is quite possible that their many millions of producers and consumers may absorb the Soviets, or at least react on their character. It is said that the Russian peasants, who make up a good deal more than half of the people, are at heart neither pro-Bolshevik nor anti-Bolshevik. They want to be secure in their little land holdings and to sell their crops.

In short, there is a good deal of evidence that the real Russia wants to work and not to fight. That is a wish that America should approve and help if it can. America cannot alone make a war of subjection on the Bolsheviki. Nor can she regard Russia as permanently *incommunicado*. So far as she can, she should encourage industry and constructive work in Russia.

Russia remains a menace. If her proletariat despots try to push their power by arms against Poland or in the Black Sea region, the world will have to deal with

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Russia in the military sense. There is also the menace of combined action by Germany and Russia. The Russian menace ought not to exist. The Allies should have made it impossible. But as matters stand to-day, there seems to be a better likelihood for the overthrow of Bolshevism and the substitution of democracy through internal peace and external commerce than through war or revolution. There, as here, the doctrine of hard work and maximum production is the immediate policy.

So far as America can join in Russian betterment without compromising with the false theories of Bolshevism or condoning the crimes of the Red Terror, she wants to be of service.

THE END RESULT OF BEING A PAGE

DOCTORS have a somewhat tautological technical phrase which they apply to the after effects of sickness. They say, "The end result was so and so." We should like to borrow this phrase for a non-medical query: "What is the end result of being a Senate page?" We do not mean to infer that the Senate is a disease. We would merely like to know the end result of a close contact with its august membership upon the impressionable mind of youth.

A week or so ago one of the editors of The Outlook sat for an afternoon in the visitors' gallery of the Senate. It was a dull session, and, save when the members of the Senate flocked in from the cloakrooms for a roll-call, the Senate Chamber seemed nearly empty.

Vice-President Marshall alone, surveying with his kindly and quizzical eyes the scene before him, seemed to be thoroughly interested in the situation. Vice-President Marshall's smile, it may be noted here, affords the onlooker one of the most illuminating of possible commentaries upon Senate debates. But neither the desultory debate nor the smile of the Vice-President aroused so interesting a train of thought as the sight of the dozen or so boys grouped below the chair of the presiding officer.

The Senate pages are as sturdy a lot of American boys as can be found in a day's journey. They wear no uniform. Their clothes are such as any American boy might possess. The only touch of uniformity in their raiment that is to be found is in the white "sneakers" in which they patter about the Senate Chamber as unconcernedly as boys in their own homes. From the gallery it appeared that these boys were in love with their work. A sign for a page usually brought several to their feet in response. When Mr. Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, appeared at the door, at least three boys were at his side almost before he had entered the Chamber, and the boys who won the right to conduct him to his seat seemed to rejoice over their chagrined rivals. A normal and healthy lot of boys they seemed, with a full equipment of spunk and spirit.

We return to our original query: What is the end result of being a Senate page? There was one page, we remember, who later returned to occupy a Senatorial seat in the room where he served as a boy. But such an example is not conclusive either for good or evil. There are Senators and Senators. What we want to know is, what is the general educational effect of the Senate upon its pages? Here, to begin with, for laboratory material, we have a group of normal American boys. At an impressionable period of their lives they are given large doses of the highest legislative body of the United States. Do they survive that experience with a strengthened faith in democracy (surely there might be good reason for this—at times) or are they soured on it for life? Do they go out from the Senate desirous of entering politics? Or are they sickened of political parties for ever and a day? Or do the thunder and surge as well as the splash and trickle of Senatorial debate leave no impression at all upon their minds?

We wish the Senate would take up this matter "in a serious way." There ought first to be appointed a committee of Senators. The Senators should draw up a bill providing for a new division of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. This bill should provide for a complete "follow up" record of all boys who have served as Senate pages during the history of the Republic. There ought to be in this division one chief historian, five assistant historians, one chief clerk, twenty-five assistant clerks, ten field secretaries, and an appropriate number of stenographers for each and every man in the division. After a suitable length of time such a division should be able to prepare a very illuminating monograph, which could be published by the Government Printing Office and distributed by Senatorial frank broadcast throughout the land. Of course there never is any "end result" to the establishment of a new division of the Government; but such a division as this ought to be able to cast considerable light on the end result of being a Senate page. Until such a division has been established and has had time to report, we shall have to rest content with a guess as to what becomes of Senate pages.

Offhand we should say that they probably develop into average Americans, with perhaps a super-normal respect for any man who can state his views in the fewest possible number of words. They ought to be powerful supporters of the Presidential candidacy of Calvin Coolidge. We offer this suggestion to his political admirers for what it is worth.

A LENTEN TALK

TO some people, Lent seems only a call to imprisonment. This is because it summons man back to the place where he went wrong, because it bids him retread the path from which he strayed. It bids him try again.

This is irksome and sometimes humiliating. Certainly it requires more courage to go back to the old place than to go to a new place. Granted the determination to lead a better life; in the old place there are restraints, restrictions—they seem fairly like imprisonments. In a new and seemingly larger place, as one supposes, there would not be such severe restraints. Why not, then, one asks, seek such a place as the place of renewal?

As with men, so with nations. It would have required more courage for Germany to remain bound by the proper prohibitions and restrictions, placed upon her national development by every law of civilization and decency, than, crying "Necessity knows no law," to rush out into the world to try to satisfy her ambition for universal dominion. Rome to-day is attractive to us, not only because of the strength of many of the old Roman days, and certainly not because of the degeneracy of some of those days, but because the Eternal City now shows the concrete realities of new and modern strength.

It is true, as Thackeray has said, that sometimes the best bravery is shown in flight. But it is also true that only by meeting temptation on that old home ground where one may have succumbed to temptation does man or nation do the really finest thing. Indeed, there seems no other way for the man or nation finally to get hold of the key to what may have appeared to be but a prison door—discipline—and go forth through it from sin to a purer existence.

The schoolboy is, as he thinks, imprisoned at school. Yet only by remaining at school, or, if he has played truant, by going back to school, does he really develop; only so is he decent and docile, only so does knowledge enter in, only so does he advance not to license but to a real liberty.

And only so does man's intelligence finally touch God's mysteries. Confession, repentance, a glad submission to the "Thou shalt nots," discipline—if these things be irritating restraints and restrictions, then make the most of them. They

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are only subordinate, schoolboy imprisonments. They lead to what is never subordinate, the soul's supreme development. They are no blind, imprisoning walls; they are so many windows opening to the entering glory of the divine life.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION

THE Massachusetts Legislature has been giving a hearing in Boston on several bills to legalize Sunday sports. The Springfield "Union" reports a public letter on the subject from the Rev. Franklin Knight, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Holyoke. We are not advised as to the precise form of the bills which are before the Massachusetts Legislature, but Mr. Knight's position on the general subject appears to us absolutely sound. We quote two sentences from this letter:

> We may with perfect propriety provide by law (and should) that every person in this land may have the right to rest from his ordinary week-day work on one day in every seven; because this is, and has been by long experience proved to be, absolutely necessary to the physical health of our people. . . . But I submit that any law which absolutely prohibits on Sunday the indulgence of unprofessional, that is, amateur, sports and games has been, is, and always will be a gross infringement of the principle of personal rights which the Constitution of the United States has been so careful to protect.

The Sunday question is really two questions which should be kept clearly distinguished in the public mind: the first, What ought the Government to require or prohibit on Sunday? the other, What ought the individual for the promotion of his own best interests and those of his family to require or to prohibit for himself? The Government ought to protect the right of every individual to one day of rest in the seven or to come as near to doing this as is possible in our complicated modern life. Steamers on the ocean, railway trains on the land, certain iron and steel furnaces, cannot be stopped every seventh day, but it ought to be possible to make arrangements such that those who are carrying on these continuous industries which cannot be interrupted should have one day out of the seven for respite from their toil.

This is all that the Fourth Commandment required. It forbade the doing of any manner of work on one day in seven. It did not require that men should go to the Temple service or later to the synagogue, or that they should refrain from recreation. Save for one passage in Isaiah we do not think that there is anything in the Old Testament inconsistent with using the seventh day as a holiday. This is not because no higher use of the seventh day is possible, but because such use will only be higher in case it is voluntary. If scholars are right in thinking that the festival described in the eighth chapter of Nehemiah was held on the Sabbath day, then the Jewish Sabbath was not in its spirit unlike the old New England Thanksgiving Day, and there is much in rabbinical literature to justify this opinion. So long as sports and games are conducted in such a way as not to require compulsory work and not to disturb the devotions of those who wish a sacred day or the quiet of those who wish a reposeful day, there is no reason why the State should prohibit them. Neither Scripture nor reason justifies such prohibition.

But the individual who seeks to make the best use of the day which is thus free from the toil and drudgery of life will, if he is wise, find ways in which it can be used to rest the body, instruct the mind, and inspire the spiritual nature, so that on Monday morning he will take up his work with freshness of body, mind, and spirit; and he will seek to use this day in such a way as to do what in him lies to bestow the inspirational as well as the restful fruitage of the holy day not only on his family, but on the whole community. This obligation he may well impose upon himself, but he has no right to impose it by law upon his neighbor.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

BY ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG

BETWEEN five and eight thousand educators from all over the United States gathered in Cleveland during the week of February 23–28 and discussed several hundred subjects relating to education and human progress. Old-timers say that it was the largest gathering of the kind ever held in this country, and the old-timers are probably right. Sixty organizations and groups of various kinds put on daily programmes, the largest of the number being the Department of Superintendence, composed of city and State superintendents. Sessions were held in theaters, hotels, and churches, about twenty places being required. There were 480 people on the combined programmes, 103 of whom were women. The hotels were so overcrowded that many of the delegates had to be entertained in private homes.

The principal "high spot" was the insistent demand for larger salaries. Of course the Convention had no power to decide the question, but some striking facts were brought out and a great deal of sentiment developed. It was estimated by one speaker that 140,000 teachers had quit during the past year because of the low pay.

M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of West Virginia, summed up the gravity of the situation in these stirring words: "The danger to the Republic from a disintegrating school system is greater than from any future autocracy or any present red radicalism."

Miss Mabel Carney, of Teachers College, Columbia University, secretary of the Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, discussed the subject in a most illuminating manner. Her estimate is that 35,000 rural schools have been closed, that there is a shortage of 100,000 teachers, and that 500,000 children in rural communities have received virtually no schooling in the last six months.

"Discrimination in favor of city children is one of the greatest injustices of our system of education," said Miss Carney. "We are spending an average of $32 on the education of city children, compared with $13 on country children. In the East the average pay for teachers in urban communities is $100 a month, compared to $70 a month for rural teachers. But the salary question is only a part of the problem so far as rural school teachers are concerned. Many are driven from the field through the hardships of their living conditions. The country teacher must live in a lonely farmhouse, often walking many miles to school. She spends the winter in an unheated bedroom, breaking the ice in her water-pitcher to wash. Often she has no bedroom to herself, but is obliged to sleep with the children of the house."

As a remedy for such unattractive living conditions Miss Carney advocated the erection of teachers' cottages, of which there are now six hundred in the country, chiefly in Texas and Washington.

A resolution favoring a minimum of nine months of school for rural communities, with a teachers' minimum salary of $1,200, was adopted by the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association. The minimum advocated for city teachers was $1,500.

It developed during the discussions that quite a number of the city superintendents had succeeded in obtaining advances in pay for their teachers. In the resolutions adopted by the Department of Superintendence a strong declaration was made appreciative of the co-operation

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given to city superintendents in the campaign for better pay by civic organizations, teachers' associations, commercial bodies, and the newspapers.

While demand for larger pay in the cities is fairly well organized and gaining in strength, it seems that the country schools are not being given the attention they deserve. Advocates of the Smith-Towner Bill, however, claim to have worked out a real solution in that measure, which is now pending in Congress. This proposed act provides for a Secretary of Education and an appropriation of $100,000,000 to be used in developing a unified educational system for the entire country, with adequate support for teachers. There was a sharp debate over this bill, centering on the value and constitutionality of Federal control of schools, which ended in the bill being indorsed by an overwhelming majority.

Samuel P. Capen, Director of the American Council of Education, urged that before any legislation to change the methods of education for the country is enacted a National constitution of education be drawn up in which the policies best adapted to the needs of the people be incorporated, after a survey of the educational field.

"Such a constitution should answer some of the following questions," he said:

"Should the Government set standards for education?

"Is Federal support of local educational systems desirable?

"Which is preferable for the Government—money or ideas?"

In concluding his address Mr. Capen expressed the opinion that the present Congress would not pass the Smith-Towner Bill.

"The support is waning," he added.

Exception to this statement was taken by Hugh Magill, Field Secretary of the National Education Association. Mr. Magill cited his conversations with members of Congress, the attitude of the women's associations and the National Education Association, as evidence that the bill is supported in all parts of the country.

"Public demand has convinced members of Congress that the bill is necessary," he added. "We feel optimistic over its chances and will act when we see fit to ask that it be reported out of committee."

An important change was made in the method of electing the officers of the Department of Superintendence, the dominant group of the National Education Association, a group composed largely of men. Hitherto the outgoing President has appointed a nominating committee to present the list for the coming year. At this session, however, action was taken, after a vigorous discussion, to provide for a plan for the future by which members could make nominations by ballot. Opponents of this plan regard it as a diplomatic move which will eventually give women a larger part in the Department of Superintendence.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA

BY THOMAS D. PILCHER

MAJOR-GENERAL (RETIRED) BRITISH ARMY

THE very great majority of people in England know nothing of India, and of late years those responsible for the government of the country have treated all matters dealing with our greatest dependency with a most regrettable apathy. During a debate on Indian affairs the House of Commons is almost empty, and most of those who do speak show an ignorance of their subject which would be comical were it not fraught with consequences so grave that a member of the upper house who has held high appointments in India, and whose opinions carry great weight with men who really know, recently told the writer that he did not give our rule there more than another eight years if the Montagu-Chelmsford report became law; and that it will become law appears to be inevitable.

It cannot be too emphatically stated that India is not a nation, any more than Europe is a nation; and, in fact, the Laplander and the Russian do not differ from the Italian and the Spaniard nearly so much as many millions of our Indian subjects differ from one another. Any Indian who talks of the Indian nation knows that he is talking nonsense, for the benefit of a gullible and ignorant foreigner.

India consists of some 315,000,000 people, three-quarters of whom are Hindus or Bastard Hindus, and one-fifth Mohammedans. The Hindus are divided into four castes: the Brahmins or priestly caste, the fighting caste, the upper trading and the lower trading castes. These four castes are divided into over three hundred sub-castes; and then come the untouchables. Besides castes there are tribes, and the Brahmin from the Punjab has very little indeed in common with the Brahmin from Bengal or Madras. Many Pathans and Punjabi Mohammedans have blue eyes and are no darker than a southern European, whereas some of the depressed tribes are as black as Negroes. Many of the northern peoples are at least as tall as men of our own race, whereas other tribes do not average five feet.

The characters of the different nations inhabiting the Peninsula vary even more than does their physique. The Rajput, the bluest-blooded of fighting Hindus, traces his pedigree for thirty or forty generations, and claims direct descent from the sun, the moon, or from fire, according to his sub-race; and to him and many other fighting castes, death is a thousand times preferable to dishonor. Rajputana is the land of romance. When the Mogul emperors occupied Delhi, they conquered the Rajput clans one by one and took the royal princesses into their harems. At last they marched against distant Oodeypur, but the Maharani (queen), when she heard that the king's host was defeated, proceeded with 600 noble women to an adjoining lake, where they all drowned themselves, and no lady connected with the royal house of Oodeypur ever fell alive into Mogul hands. This is why the Rajputs look upon Oodeypur as their head. It may be mentioned as an "aside" that the Mogul emperors were cosmopolitan in their tastes, and that there are three arches to most of the chief doorways of the beautiful buildings they erected, the principal arch, in the center, being dedicated to the honor of a Mohammedan wife, and those on either side to Christian and Hindu wives. Stories are numerous of young Rajputs who, to prove their courage, have pulled a whisker from a living tiger. The way they did this was to go to his den stark naked, by night, the belief being that it is a man's clothes and not his body that a tiger minds.

In old Rajputana the Rajput was the aristocrat and the Jhat the yeoman. There are now, however, many Jhat princesses, and the Jhat Sikhs are really only Jhats who have taken the Sikh oath, which is never to cut the hair, never to smoke, never to turn their back to an enemy or their face to a friend, and to worship iron and steel and not gold. Rajputs, Sikhs who have taken the oath, and many other fighting castes of Hindus had the appendage Singh (the Lion) added to their names, such as Ranjit Singh or Rustum Singh.

The high caste fighting Indian, be he Hindu or be he Mohammedan, always has the manners of a gentleman and is extremely sensitive to any lack of courtesy. If he himself is ever rude it is not by mistake but by malice aforethought, and he demands to be treated with the politeness which he extends to others.

The Pathan, who lives near our northwest frontier, is a Mohammedan and a man who in his own home, if it be on the other side, where his doings are no business of the British authorities, is always raiding another clan or engaged in a blood feud. His trade is fighting, and, although he may sometimes come south to sell carpets or other wares, he has a supreme contempt for the southerner, and it would trouble his conscience as little to slit the throats

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of a hundred unbelieving Hindus as those of a hundred chickens. The writer heard an authentic story of a Pathan who, passing through a village in Bengal, practically forced some of his goods onto the inhabitants, telling them that he would call again for the money in three months' time. On his return journey he took the unwilling purchasers, one by one, lifted them from the ground by their ankles, and literally shook the money he required out of them. The Pathan was alone and the village had a population of a thousand. The story is illustrative of the characteristics of the different races, and proves more conclusively than much argument that the Bengali cannot claim to represent the man of the north.

A Pathan chief who was one day lunching with the writer told him how he had on different occasions killed thirty-two Afridis with his own hand, and then went on to say: "How is it, sahib, that you who are men and defeated us allow yourselves to be continually insulted by these cowardly Bengalis? I, with five of my young men, with sticks, could keep the whole of Bengal in order." And when it was suggested that the Bengalis were many, the Pathan replied, "Does a leopard fear because a flock of sheep is large?"

A few minutes after Lord Hardinge was bombed at Delhi, a Punjab chief went up to the General and said: "General sahib, why don't you take your guns and blow down the Chandi Chowk [the street in which the bomb was thrown]?" The General answered: "What? And kill thousands of innocent people?" The Punjab chief replied: "That is how their own rulers would have acted, and the argument they would best understand."

The attempt was in all probability made by a Bengali or some other foreigner to Delhi, and the course suggested is one from which any Englishman in authority would revolt; but the remark is nevertheless interesting as coming from a man who, in our absence, would have been one of the rulers of the province.

Before leaving the fighting men of the north, it may be well to mention that before our conquest the different virile races—Pathans, Rajputs, Dogras, Jhats, Punjabi and other Mohammedans, Gurkhas from Nepal, and Maharattas, who had pushed up into Rajputana—were always fighting together, and between them ruled all India. Bengal was always under the dominion of a conqueror, and no prince ruled in Madras who did not claim northern blood.

At the commencement of this article it was stated that there were four main castes of Hindus. Of these, only the Brahmins and the fighting castes are termed twice-born, wear the sacred thread, and can rightly be designated high caste men. The two trading castes very greatly outnumber the Brahmins and fighting castes, but the Bastard Hindus or untouchables, who, according to the Hindu religion, are no higher than dogs, again outnumber any caste, and outnumber the Brahmins by twenty to one. Now in old days any Pariah, or untouchable, who approached within five paces of a Brahmin was considered to have merited the penalty of death, and, although this law is in abeyance, one will often in native states see a Pariah dodging behind cover when a Brahmin approaches, so that the eye of the twice-born may not be defiled by falling on so unclean an object. Never in Europe has such an oligarchy existed as that ordained by the Hindu religion, and yet, as will presently be pointed out, it is principally the Bengali and Maharatta Brahmins who talk of the equality and the equal rights of man.

In the above circumstances it is not difficult to understand the dread that the depressed classes, especially of Madras, have of the recrudescence of Brahmin rule, for it is only since the British have been in power that these unfortunate creatures have been treated as human beings.

Enough has already been said to convince any impartial reader that the whole question of the government of India is immensely complicated by the dissimilarity of the various castes and races with which the English have to deal, and that the situation has no parallel either in Europe or in America.

A man whose knowledge of India was unique, who was in the police service and who on account of his intimate acquaintance with caste shibboleths was credited by criminals as possessing second sight, and who had lived over fifty years in close touch with the people, once said to the writer: "If an Englishman who has been five or six years in the country says he knows all about India, I put him down as a fool; but if he has been here twenty years and says he knows nothing about India, although he has tried to learn all he can, I think he may drop a remark worth listening to."

India has unfortunately not been immune from heaven-inspired viceroys, and governors have arrived in the country with preconceived ideas which they have endeavored to plant in thoroughly inappropriate soil, but to their credit be it said that they have often towards the end of their term of office seen the error of their ways and have tried to undo part of the damage they did at its commencement.

A few words must be said about the so-called educated India or "politically minded" party, the most disloyal party in the Indian Empire. This party numbers in all not more than a quarter of a million out of the 315,000,000 that India contains, and consists principally of Bengalis, of the Brahmin and writer castes, and of Maharatta Brahmins who have received an English education.

This party is responsible for nearly all the sedition there has been in India of late years and for the murders of Government officials which have taken place. The murderers when captured have at least as often as not escaped punishment on account of some legal quibble.

The agitation created by this small party has generally been accepted at home as expressing the feelings of all India, and the fact that the Bengalis who form the bulk of it would, were we to relinquish our rule, be allowed no voice in the management of the country renders the attitude of our Government towards them incomprehensible both to other Indians and to those Englishmen who know anything of India. What has been said above applies only partly to the Maharattas, for, although they are equally disliked by the men of the north and at least equally dreaded by the depressed classes of the south, they are possessed of courage as well as brains, but both these races are looked on as foreigners outside their own districts, just as much as Englishmen are looked on as foreigners; but, whereas the latter are respected foreigners and regarded as both just and incorruptible, the former are despised and hated foreigners.

The Bengalis are extremely clever at passing examinations and as disquisitioners, and they can even beat our own lawyers in extracting from documents meanings which they were never meant to convey; but they have no executive or administrative capacity. The following incident impressed itself on the mind of the writer when he was a subaltern. Being much exasperated by some needless red tape, he forgot himself so much as to use strong language to a Bengali station-master. The latter made no attempt to remove the cause of complaint, but, after consulting his book, said: "Wherefore you abuse? Abuse not allowed by regulations. See Paragraph 417." And whether in the humble capacity of station-master at a wayside station, which work a retired lance corporal with a tenth of his education will carry out satisfactorily, or in the important position of an executive officer of the Indian Civil Service, the Bengali is invariably a dismal failure. Nearly all the serious riots between Mohammedans and Hindus which have lately occurred have taken place where a Bengali who has passed brilliant examinations has been in charge. In disputes between Mohammedans and Hindus, or in those between different castes of Hindus, the contending parties would almost invariably rather have their case come before an Englishman, whom they regard as unbiased, than before a native.

With the exception of a few native princes, the only Indians who can speak English really fluently nearly all belong to this so-called "politically minded party," and English politicians, when they go to India for "a cold weather," at the end of which they often consider they know all that is worth knowing about the country, generally fall into the hands of this party.

The following story, related to the writer by a prominent Calcutta barrister, shows the distrust with which one native generally regards another, even of his own race. He said: "The other day a wealthy Bengali landowner called on me and

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said: 'Mr. Smith, who was conducting my case, has suddenly been taken ill, and I want you to represent me.' My reply was: 'Your case is coming on in a few days; it is very complicated, and it is quite impossible that I can master the details in the short time available, so you had much better let the very able native barristers who were helping Mr. Smith act for you.' The landowner replied: 'I know all this, sahib, but I still want you to act for me and will willingly pay your fee, which, I know, is a hundred guineas a day, if you will only see that those representing me run straight, and if you will bring me a short report every evening saying how things are going.'"

It is not generally known that not a single Bengali has fallen in our combatant ranks during the war. A regiment of Bengalis was recruited and went to Mesopotamia, but they mutinied, shot their officers, and were sent back before they got within a hundred miles of the enemy. The Bengal Lancers and Bengal infantry regiments are only so called because they were originally raised in Bengal; they contain no Bengalis.

It is impossible in this article to deal with the Montagu-Chelmsford report except to say that if it becomes law sixty per cent of the appointments now held by Englishmen will be held by natives, and that, as the only natives who have the necessary educational qualifications belong to the educated Indian party, we must contemplate seeing members of the most disloyal and, as far as moral qualifications are concerned, the least competent section of the Indian community placed in positions for which they are quite unfitted, and where their jurisdiction will be equally resented by the fighting castes who have died for us, who regard them with hatred and contempt, and by the depressed classes, who will see in their appointment the rebirth of Brahmin rule.

The bill was brought in against the advice of ninety per cent of the Indian civilians now holding executive appointments, and the best of these are already making arrangements to leave the service. There has never been a greater case of giving away friends in order to placate enemies, and in this instance our friends would be infinitely stronger than our enemies if we were to adopt a strong and just instead of a weak and cowardly policy.

THE PIPER

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

AFTER she had put away the dinner dishes and had prepared a part of the supper and was on her way to bring in Mrs. Royal's wash from the line, Anna Ryan became suddenly aware that there had been for a long time an unusual and ominous silence in her little house and garden. Her four children had been here at dinner at twelve o'clock; she realized that since that time she had not seen them.

Her day of hard work had already been differentiated from all other days by the arrival of an unexpected and disturbing visitor, who had appeared mysteriously at her door at six o'clock that morning. The kitchen was even at that hour filled with steam, and she was dipping water from a large boiler into her tubs. The fearful weariness which would overcome her by the time she had finished Mrs. Royal's wash had as yet taken shape only in a slight ache between her shoulder-blades. The children mercifully still slept. There were four of them—Michael, aged eight, and named for his father, and Jennie and Edna and Jim, who were younger. She hoped that they would sleep late; their noise seemed each day less tolerable.

She knew at once that the old man was her husband's father. The tall, loose frame and the smiling mouth would have told her, but even if he had been short and compact and his mouth had not curved upward at the corners she could not have mistaken the twinkling eyes. He was dressed queerly in the gray trousers and frock coat of a prime minister or the groom at a wedding, and he carried a tall, shiny silk hat and a little satchel. She stood still, the dipper in her hand, chill after chill passing over her thin body. Grief was one of the many luxuries which were denied her, but now she was for a moment drowned in sorrow. She did not cry, she only stood still among her tubs, holding the dipper with both hands. The old man may have seen that she shook or he may not.

"I guess you know who I am," he said at last wistfully, yet lightly. He seemed to put great hopes into the simple words, but one felt instinctively that no disappointment could be wholly crushing to him who carried springs of comfort within himself.

Anna said "Yes" and nothing more. She was at best a silent woman, and her grief and her weariness made her still more quiet. Her children suffered from her silence; they would have been more mature if she had talked much with them and more amenable if she had admonished them. Now a flood of recollection made her absolutely dumb. Did she know who he was—with that mouth and those eyes? She was for one moment fascinated, for the next terrified. She laid the dipper back in the boiler and dried her hands on her apron. She did not offer to shake hands, for fear she would break down.

"Won't you take a chair?"

The old man thanked her and stepped backward. She realized with a pang that he was waiting for her to be seated, and while she sank into the nearest chair she said that she couldn't endure it, soon she would scream. The old man sat down and laid his hat and satchel on the floor beside him. He wore an astonishing air of fine breeding; he might have been a real prime minister, though he was a little worn and seedy, and gentler than prime ministers are supposed to be. He was by profession an actor, and he had played many minor parts in all corners of the world. His son, drifting to America and becoming the teacher of this village school, had been separated from him for many years, but had spoken of him constantly with an admiring and half-jocular affection. She had written to him after Michael died, but had had no answer.

"You received my letter?" he inquired in his rich old voice.

"No," answered Anna, faintly. "I thought you hadn't got mine."

"I expected to reach here sooner, but I had made a rather long contract, and Australia's a good way off."

Anna clasped her hands tightly under her gingham apron, still fascinated and terrified by turns. That voice! She had listened like a creature under a spell to a younger voice like it, she had hoped that she might some day speak like that, and she had expected that her children would, but now hopes and expectations of all kinds were dead.

"The vessel reached New York yesterday, and I had friends to look up and my luggage to collect, and then I took a night train."

"I heard the night train stop. It doesn't often stop here." His luggage—he hadn't, oh, surely he hadn't come to stay! The house was full to overflowing, she bent already under a burden far too heavy for her strength, she could not take care of an old man who would soon become feeble. He must be seventy—almost as old as Grandfather Vane, a neighbor who wandered away and could not remember his name or where he lived. Then she called herself to sharp account.

"You haven't had any breakfast?"

"No," he answered, humbly. "A little drop of coffee is all I want."

"The pot is on the stove. I haven't had my own breakfast."

He washed his hands at the sink and sat down. She looked at him in astonishment, then she remembered that for five happy years of her life she had eaten with a man who wore his coat at the table. The recollection sent a fresh pang through her body. She rose and brought him a smooth white napkin and found her chair pushed in for her. Manners? She had forgotten all her own.

"You're going to pay us a visit?" she heard herself say without conscious intention.

"If it is convenient." The old man spoke smoothly, but for a second a mask

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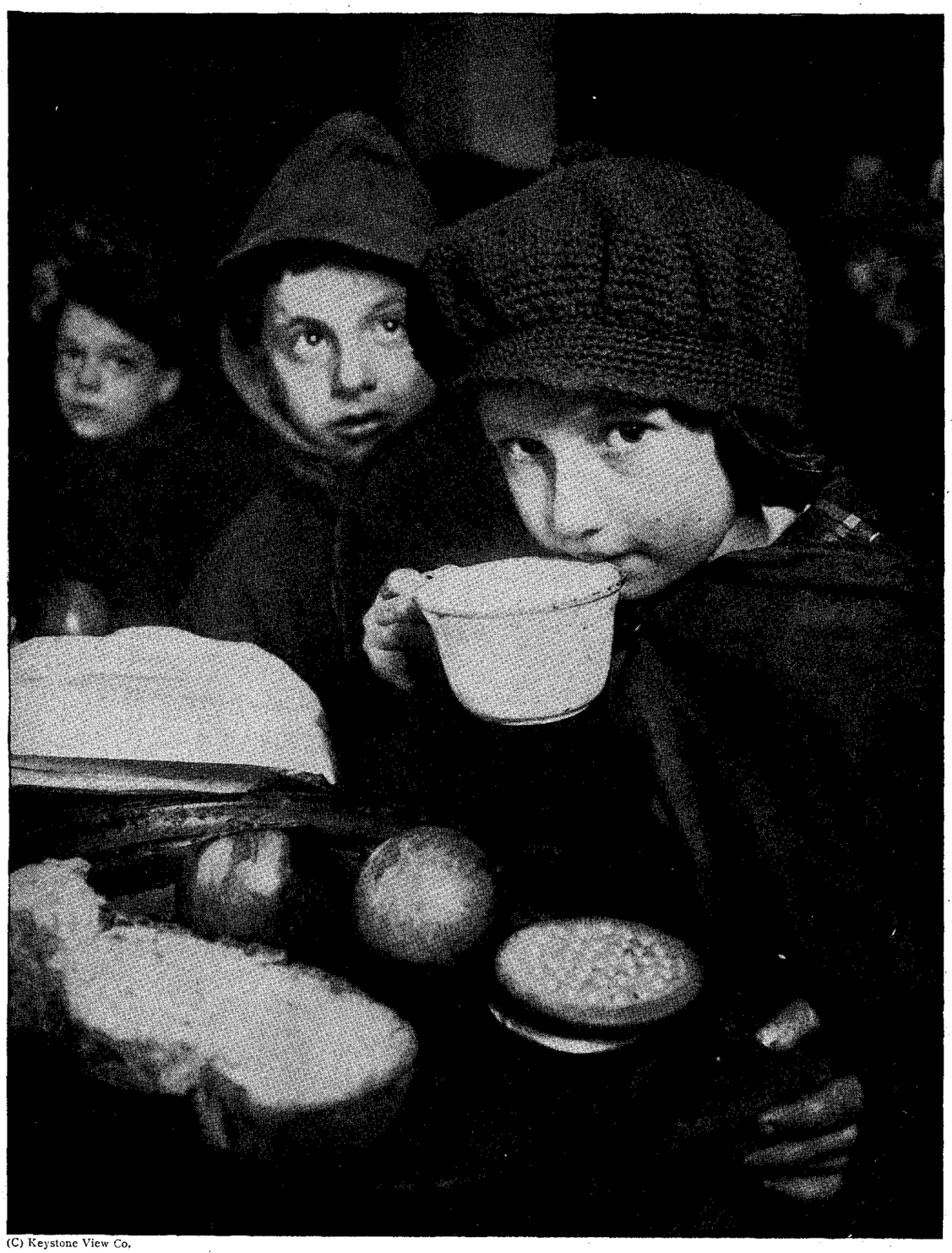

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"THAT TASTES GOOD!"—THE "PENNY LUNCH" IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The lunch supplied to school-children in some of the New York City schools is furnished to the pupils at cost, but at present that does not mean literally a "penny." The complete meal costs ten cents, but separate items are only three cents each, while bread costs but one cent. The benefit of this cheap midday lunch to undernourished or even normal children is obvious

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Wide World Photos

A THRILLING SPORT—SKI JUMPING

The picture shows John Carleton, of Dartmouth, reputed to be one of the best of the ski jumpers

Central News Photo Service

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOOTBALL PLAYERS—AN EXCITING MOMENT IN A HOTLY CONTESTED GAME

The picture was taken at Twickenham, England, during a recent international contest in which the English won by 8 points to 3

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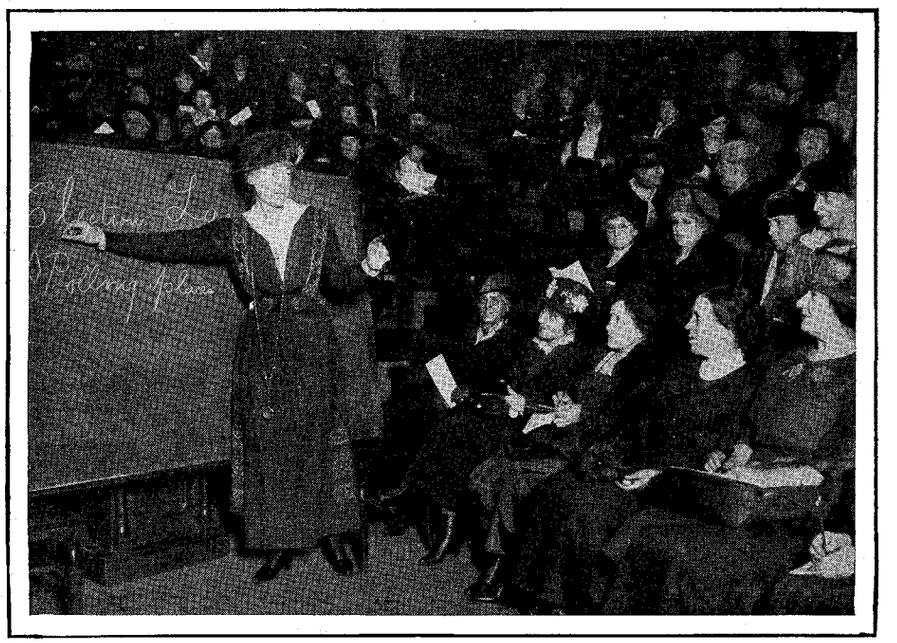
THE LAST SALUTE—MILITARY HONORS TO ADMIRAL PEARY'S REMAINS AT HIS FUNERAL

The body of Admiral Peary was interred at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D. C., in the presence of a host of distinguished public men. The casket was carried to the cemetery on an artillery caisson and was wrapped in the flag which Admiral Peary is said to have carried on all his expeditions and to have flown at the North Pole

Underwood & Underwood

UNREPENTANT BERLIN—FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG STILL A POPULAR IDOL

The picture shows von Hindenburg, the personification of Prussianism, receiving an ovation in Berlin on his seventieth birthday. At the moment this exposure was made he was passing between lines of school-children



International

A SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS—TELLING CHICAGO WOMEN HOW TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

The important work shown above is conducted by the League of Women Voters' School of Chicago. Similar schools might well be started in every place where women are planning to use the franchise recently conferred on them

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was lifted, his eyes deepened, his lower lip quivered.

"I'm sorry my children are noisy."

"No noise of children ever bothered me," he assured her quickly. "There are four, aren't there?"

"Yes. Michael"—once this name was out it was easy to say the others—"Jennie and Edna and Jim."

"Those are pretty names. I expect they're sleeping while their good mother is washing their clothes."

"I'm not washing their clothes," Anna longed to cry out; "these are other people's clothes, and to-morrow there will be still other people's clothes, and the next day and the next." But she said only, "Where are your things?"

The old man folded his napkin with care. He did everything with a slight exaggeration, a slight theatricality of motion, which seemed to her admirable.

"They wouldn't unload the trunks here, it would disarrange their schedule to stop long enough for that. They told me I could get them at the terminus, and have them return on a local train. I understand that is only ten miles away and that there is trolley connection."

"Yes," said Anna. The carefully chosen words sounded strange to her, though once she had heard only carefully chosen words. She was suddenly fearful lest her children might not even understand their grandfather! She must prepare them, admonish them, instruct them. She began to wonder despairingly what the old man thought of his son's wife. Then she pushed back her chair. She couldn't think of Michael, she resisted constantly the thought of him, and the old man might mention him at any moment.

"You can easily go in on the trolley and get back in time for dinner at twelve."

"That is what I shall do." He lifted his hat and bowed himself away.

Anna stood still staring at the little satchel which was all that made the visit seem otherwise than a dream. A multitude of recollections clamored to have audience, but she would have none of them. The desire to scream persisted; another woman might have screamed, but instead she went on filling her tub. She must get the wash out of the way, so that she could cook a good dinner. Michael's father come and no dinner! He had been almost famous in his profession; he had always lived, she believed, grandly, and here—she looked about her little kitchen, at the tubs, at the wall-paper loosening in the constant clouds of steam. If she could only get together enough money to have the wall painted!

Her renewed activity woke first Michael, who began to sing; and then Jennie, who always cried when she woke; and then Edna, who invariably rolled out of bed but never cried; and then Jim, who called for his mother. She went to the foot of the stairway. Unconsciously she spoke more gently than usual.

"Michael, help the baby dress. Don't cry, Jennie. Edna, put on your shoes and stockings—you can't go barefoot this morning. Jimmie, Michael will help you."

Then she closed the door. In a moment they would all be shouting or singing or laughing or quarreling, and she could not endure any sort of noise. The pain was creeping up now along its usual route from shoulder-blades to the back of her head. She lifted a heavy tub to a little bench and began to rub wet soapy clothes, up and down. Long ago she had been proud of her white hands; now she was thankful if they did not become too intolerably sore, if blisters healed without festering, or if cracked finger-tips did not keep her from sleep.

The children seemed to fall downstairs, but if they fell it was with intention and with carefully laid plans for reaching the bottom in safety. They burst open the door and stood looking at their mother, smiling. Only the baby had gray, solemn eyes like hers; the eyes of all the others twinkled like stars. They promised to be tall children and they held themselves well.

Their thin little mother looked at them anxiously when they were seated at the table, each with a filled plate before him. They were really children to be proud of, if one had time and spirit to be proud of anything.

"Children," she said, "your grandfather has come."

"Grandfather!" exclaimed Michael for them all. "I have no grandfather!"

"You've forgotten." But Anna was not certain that he had forgotten. In this matter, too, grief had sealed her lips.

"Like Grandfather Vane?" asked Jennie.

"One like Grandfather Vane, but not weak or sick."

"Does he run away?" asked Michael, who sometimes assisted in pursuit. "Will we have to chase him?"

"No; he's a very nice old gentleman, and I want you to behave."

Michael looked solemn. Behaving was synonymous with sundry limitations of activity.

"Must we sit on our chairs all the time?"

Anna looked at him irritably. She had once recognized such queries as expressions of delightful humor alien to her own habits of thought, but they had come to seem impertinent. The pain was creeping through her head like a worm. She answered sharply, knowing that she was being foolish and impolitic.

"You'll sit on chairs soon enough!"

"Where is old grandfather?" asked Jennie.

"Don't speak of him as old grandfather, and don't speak at all with your mouth full."

As she turned back to her tubs she heard giggling and knew that heads were close together. She made constantly new resolves of gentleness, but the pain made her forget them. She had washed yesterday, and the day before, and the day before that, and she would have to wash forever.

Their breakfast eaten, the children ran out to the yard. Anna's arms went up and down, up and down, then a garment was flung sidewise into another tub. Her motions were those of a machine, and she seemed to have become indifferent to her pain.

But she could not be indifferent to a scream of more than usual shrillness which rang from the little yard. She could see at first no sign of the children, but, looking up, she spied them in the grape arbor. Jimmie was yelling and Michael was beseeching him to "shut up." The older children seldom appealed to their mother, and the fact added a sting. She lifted the baby down and bade the others follow, then her itching hand applied itself briskly to the strong body of Michael. There was no doubt that the children had got beyond her. If she could only have had their father to help her for five more years, when their characters and habits would have been formed, when Michael could have begun to earn a little in summer and when Jimmie would have been well started in school! Her lot and theirs was cruel, cruel.

The clothes were in the last tub and all her body ached when she heard a second scream. The children had decided to dress the cat in doll's clothes and Edna had been badly scratched. She whipped one or two, she could not remember which, and soothed Edna and hung up the clothes. The sun seemed to send burning arrows into her eyeballs, but she did not remember that she might have put on her sunbonnet. The children were playing "The Farmer Plants His Seeds," and screaming. She resisted the impulse to scream at them or to shut them up in a room and let them rage. She remembered that she had not even planned her dinner, that the beds were not made; this elegant grandfather might wish to lie down after dinner, and there was not a place in which he could rest.

When grandfather returned, the wash was on the line, the kitchen was in order, the beds were made, the table set. She had not put her own dress in order, having long forgotten that Michael had held her to be the prettiest girl in the world.

The twinkling old eyes twinkled at the four children. The children, exhausted by their morning's activities and sobered by the several whippings which each had received, were silent. They ate hungrily, with fingers when they should have used forks.

Grandfather made but one remark. His forehead was wrinkled, as though he were disturbed; perhaps he could not find his trunks, perhaps he felt that his welcome was not cordial, perhaps the condition of his son's family disappointed him. His single remark was ill chosen:

"I expect after dinner you'll rest."

Anna smiled, and the smile was at once sad and bitter. No rest for her! The old man did not know the ways of children. She had gone to rest once, months ago in the early spring, and they had run over

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the neighbor's newly planted garden. It was true that they did not know that it had been planted, but that did not lessen the seriousness of the effect for them all. Besides, there was Mrs. Royal's wash to be taken down and to be carried home, and Mrs. Bates's wash to be fetched. Her whole body seemed to cry out in protest against Mrs. Bates's wash—it was so large and Mrs. Bates paid no more than the others.

In the midst of her bitterness she remembered that the old man had spent the night on the train, and she paused on the upper step of the cellar stairs.

"You'd better go upstairs and lie down."

When she returned, he had vanished. She thought of him with envy while she blushed for her meanness.

It was not until she went out to gather in Mrs. Royal's wash that she realized that the cat lay sleeping unmolested, that sparrows twittered in the pump trough, and that the hens clucked with content and not with anxiety. When she called and no one answered, she gathered an armful of wash and then stood looking over the fields at the back of the house. When she saw no one, she put the clothes into the basket and looked down into the cellar and called again. Still no one appeared. The young Ryans had one virtue—they answered when they were hailed. Had they lost this also?

After she had cast another searching glance over the fields she applied to her neighbor. It humbled her pride, for the affair of the garden was still unforgiven, but she forgot her resentment at an unjust retaliation and did not hear the sarcasm in the assurance that they would turn up.

As she ran back across the lane which separated the two houses, she looked around again. There was no place for them to hide. At the end of the lot stood a strongly built empty wagon-shed, but the owner objected to the children playing there and had long since placed a bolt on the door too high for Michael to reach.

She realized suddenly with a sinking heart that they had been gone for more than an hour. For what danger and mischief did not that space of time offer opportunity! The other end of the village, where a factory was being built, attracted all the village children, but they had been forbidden to go there. Nevertheless she set out rapidly in that direction.

But the workmen had not seen them. She retraced her steps and looked once more over the fields at the back of the house. The composure of the cat, the twittering of the sparrows, the clucking of the hens, all indicated their continued absence. She forgot the old man sleeping so peacefully who might have helped her if she had called him; she set out frantically in the other direction. At the far end of the village there was a "sink-hole"—a broad, deep pit where the earth had sunk into one of the crevices common in a limestone country and which a stream had filled; it was not possible that they had gone there!

The sink-hole was a mile away; but, now walking, now running, she covered the distance quickly. Waves of alternate terror and anger surged over her. Michael and Jennie should be punished for this! No, if she only got them back, none of them should be punished.

She almost fell before she reached the sink-hole. Trees grew about it thickly, and she had to push her way through close-grown bushes. Once on the brink, she saw only the smooth surface of the deep pool.

When she had pushed her way out of the bushes, she wondered how she should get home. She moaned as she thought of the black water. Her neighbors were kind of heart, even though they were savage of tongue; they would not refuse to help. Suddenly she felt a faint hope. In the fields near the sink-hole stood an abandoned barn in which the children had been forbidden to play on account of the holes in the floor, but they might have gone, none the less. She made a hurried detour, but the barn was empty; she could see the whole interior through the gaping sides.

Suddenly she heard the blast of a horn and began to run. It was the baker's horn, which blew at three o'clock; the children had been gone now for more than two hours. She clenched her fists and pressed them close to her breast and stumbled across the stubble field to the gate at the rear of her yard. There she heard a voice and stopped.

Leaning against the wall of the shed, she drew deep breaths. Breathing hurt, but she must have air or she would die. The owner of the shed had been here yesterday; he must have left the door insecurely fastened. But the voice was not his. She believed that she heard a little cry, and she dragged her way to a window and looked in. Was some one hurting her children?

It was well that lack of breath and almost mortal weakness prevented her from speaking at once, well that she could not at once express her anger with the person responsible for her exhausting chase. Some one had opened the door for the children, had had them here all the time, had caused her agony of terror. But for the moment a good angel sealed her lips.

The wagon-shed was cool and brown from its earthen floor to its rafters. In the center of the floor stood an old keg, and round it were ranged four boxes. Upon the keg sat an old man dressed like a prime minister, and on the boxes sat two little boys and two little girls.

Anna had wished that her children might have occupation.

"The day shall be divided," said an engaging old voice. "So much for play and so much for work, but most, of course, for play."

"What work?" asked Jennie, quickly.

"Oh, some reading and writing and learning pieces and errands and weeding."

"But my mother won't let me weed."

"She will when I show you how."

"And what play?"

"Time will show. Everything. Is there any place to fish?"

"She won't let us go there."

"She will with me."

"And wade?"

"Up to your neck. And now"—the old gentleman leaned forward. Anna had sighed for a boon for her children, an inheritance which was theirs by right. She had known that she was doing wrong in her grief to let childish recollections grow dim.

"You've heard of course of the three little pigs and the wolf."

There was no answer.

"Not the huff and the chuff and I'll blow your house in?"

There was no answer.

"Or little Red Riding Hood?"

Michael grew suddenly pale. The listener outside trembled.

"My father used to tell me that."

The old man fumbled in the pocket of his prime minister's coat and again a mask seemed to lift from his face.

"I told it to him."

"You did!" said Michael, with awe.

"My father didn't tell me," complained Jennie.

"Well, I'll tell you," promised the old man. "Did he tell you of Tim McCool and how the fairy came up out of the bog and caught him by the toe? Or about the extraordinary lion who could take his teeth out? Or about the elephant who had the face of a cat? *Or about the boy that ate pie with his fingers and could never get the sticky off?*"

A wild clamor ensued. Outside an older heart leaped.

"Tell about Tim McCool."

"Tell about the lion."

"Tell—"

"I spoke first!"

"Whist!" cried the old man. "No shouting till she's through taking her nap."

"Her nap"? Outside the listener harked suddenly on her own account to the piper's tune. A nap? Her cheek against a smooth pillow? Such happiness was not for her. But, considering it, she lifted the weight of her body from its position against the wall with an outstretched arm. A nap? Tears filled her eyes, and she went slowly across the grass. But why not? Mrs. Royal's wash? It would not hurt it to hang. The waiting mending? It might wait. It was neither the wash nor the mending which kept her from rest; it was her children, and they were safe, happy, enchanted.

She crossed the porch and the kitchen and climbed the stairs. She was thankful that she had made the beds, their smoothness was a crowning luxury. He might be poor and another mouth to feed, or he might have money and help a little—enable her, for instance, to let Mrs. Bates's hard, hard washing go—she did not care, he had made it possible for her to sleep. She could sleep for two hours, till it was time to get supper. To sleep for two hours! Smiling, she laid her cheek on her pillow.

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COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

XVII—GUARDING THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

BY W. W. ROGERS

OF THE CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

INTRODUCTION

The salary of Mr. Peter Jennings had not been increased to meet the advance in living expenses, so the family decided to move into an apartment. The place was smelly, but it was in the fall of 1918, and, as Mrs. Jennings said, one could not be too particular.

Peter was a quiet, practical man, but the conditions under which he found himself living irritated him. In speaking with one of the other tenants, he stated, with some firmness, that he could see no reason why garbage should be thrown into the areaway or why the dumb-waiter should be loaded with filth to ride up and down with the groceries, meat, and milk all day.

"You can't do anything," replied the neighbor; "we've all tried it, and the old tenants are gradually giving up and moving away. If they are too bothersome, they are notified to vacate."

Mr. Jennings wanted to know which tenant had so little regard for the rest. "It's unhealthful, it's positively—"

"Everybody knows who it is. The Barskis, on the second floor, are the perpetrators; they're friends of the janitor; the agent is afraid he'll lose the janitor—so there you are. It is impossible to get anything on them. I am going to follow the others and move at the end of the month, before hot weather arrives."

Peter, it seems, had no idea of moving. Rather, he called on the Barskis. Father, mother, and three married sons all lived in the six-room apartment.

"I called to see if you people would not like to help out in making conditions around the building a little neater, a little cleaner, more healthful, you know. The dumb-waiter, the halls, and the areaway are pretty bad. I should think, if we all tried a little, we could improve things materially."

"Yes; that's just what I told papa," said Mrs. Barski. "Them awful Smiths is going to move out, and then I guess we'll be cleaner. The janitor says they are bad people and will have to get out."

Conditions did not improve, so Mr. Jennings spoke to the agent, who said he would see what could be done—but did not—and to the janitor, who told him to move out if he did not like it.

Mrs. Jennings, who had been used to clean surroundings, advised that they look for another place. Peter did not like the idea, so he called on the Barskis once more. Mrs. Barski again did the talking. "You should get out. We don't have to mind what you say. We don't do it, anyway. You can't prove it."

Methodical Peter Jennings, apparently, took his medicine. Each afternoon he carefully removed the garbage-laden newspaper from the dumb-waiter. He was seen in the areaway picking up chicken-bones, papers, and remnants of old clothing. The Barskis and the janitor smiled among themselves.

At the end of a week Mr. Jennings wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Health:

> In the apartment which I occupy at the above address the halls are dirty, the dumb-waiter is continually loaded with garbage, and the areaway is a dump for refuse of all kinds. I have spoken to the agent, the janitor, and some of the tenants, but am unable to succeed in improving conditions. I therefore request your co-operation.
>
> I am enclosing the upper right-hand corners of the front pages of newspapers in which garbage appeared on the dumb-waiter for six successive afternoons, twelve envelopes and a tailor's coat label which I found while cleaning the areaway. The fact that the same name appears on each of these articles struck me as being significant.

Two days later the agent called at the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jennings.

"We've decided to renovate and redecorate the house throughout. I thought perhaps Mrs. Jennings might have some suggestions about wall-paper, etc. And, Mr. Jennings, while I am sure that you are in no way responsible for the conditions which have, I might say, forced us to go to this extra expense at this time, I do want to ask you, with the other tenants, to assist us in our efforts to—"

"You can depend on me," smiled Peter. "Why, I'd even write to the Board of Health for you, if you wanted me to. It's no more than any citizen ought to do."

FRANK A. REXFORD.

THE influenza epidemic that swept New York City in the fall of 1918 came at the time of all times when we were least armed to cope with it. Overexertion in war work, a general sense of strain, a dearth of doctors and nurses, who had gone across the seas, all contributed to break down our defenses against it. New York City, like other communities, passed through a period of suspense and fear and heartrending suffering. The young saw the disease in its worst aspect, causing bereavement and sorrow; their elders know that even industry felt the blow. Not only were many workers of the rank and file kept from their labors, but there were instances in which one case of the disease had far-reaching effect on the fortunes of others. For example, an expert detailed to verify the accounts of a war industry was taken with influenza. As a result payments from the Government were delayed, and it was only because the company secured, at very high cost, temporary credit from private sources that it was able to keep its plant going and its employees at their work. We learned during those days, typical of any epidemic, how terribly costly sickness and death are in a great many ways. Yet we learned valuable lessons. We found the efficiency of our Department of Health proved not only by the comparatively low rate of sicknesses and deaths in our city, but also by the way it went about its work, educating the public as to the best means to combat the disease, using all possible means to prevent its spread, attending to its victims, and applying itself to a solution of its causes with a view to making it permanently preventable.

When one reflects that our annual tax bill for health is over $3,000,000, in addition to what we pay for other health agencies, such as education, charities, pure water, parks, street-cleaning, etc., it might seem excusable if the taxpayers had shown resentment in the shock of this visitation. Yet the very sense of shock, of surprise, natural to a city which has long been free from epidemics was a testimonial in itself to the organized health force which has so well protected us. Throughout those dark days the public remained hopeful and confident, certain that what the Department would do would be worthy of its record. That record can best be shown by a statement of certain facts.

The death rate for 1855 for New York City was estimated, and the estimate is probably low rather than high, as 36.5 for every 1,000 of the population; for 1868 it was 27.9; and for 1917, 13.7, the lowest on record. This means that of every thousand people to-day in New York fourteen will probably die within a year, but twice that number would die if

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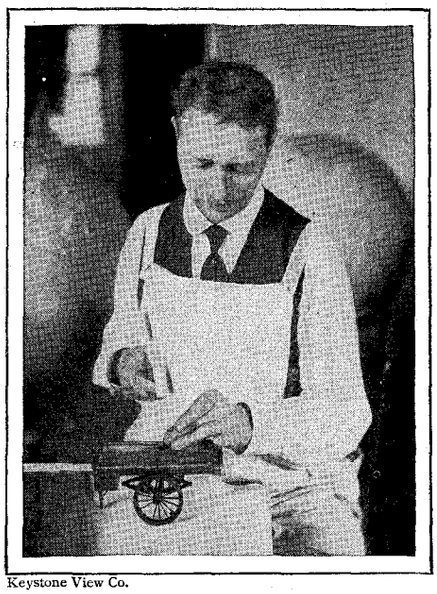
our health methods of to-day were those of fifty years ago. Putting it another way, there are alive and well in our city at the end of each year 80,000 people for whom some one would be mourning if the series of progressive steps we are to trace had not been taken. This is not far from the total death losses in our great Army from disease, wounds, and death in battle. It is by the care of its little children that the degree of civilization reached by a community can perhaps best be estimated; in New York City the deaths of those under five years of age were cut from 67.2 per 1,000 to 29.1 from 1898 to 1917.

For a great city like New York, with a closely congested population, many of its residents not speaking our language or knowing our ways, to be more healthful than the countryside, village, or small city is truly a modern miracle. Yet this miracle has been brought to pass within the last thirty years through the operation of two factors. The first is power, possessed in extraordinary measure by the Department of Health of New York City, and the second is intelligence, directing and utilizing that power for the prevention and cure of disease.

Powers

The head of the Department of Health of New York City is the Board of Health, consisting of the Commissioner of Health (by virtue of his office President of the Board of Health), the Police Commissioner, and the Health Officer of the Port of New York. The vast field over which the powers of the Department of Health extend will be illustrated in treating of the work of its various bureaus. To carry out those powers the Board of Health possesses several very unusual weapons for a subordinate branch of a city government to have. The first is legislative. City ordinances are, as a rule, passed by the Board of Aldermen or other elective officials. Yet the Board of Health of the City of New York, which is not elective, has power to annul, alter, or amend any part of the Sanitary Code, or health regulations, of the city, even on subjects on which the Board of Aldermen may legislate. To cite a case, when objection was made to the Board of Health inserting in the Sanitary Code a provision for the muzzling of dogs, on the ground that the city charter gives the power "to regulate or forbid the keeping of dogs" to the Board of Aldermen, the courts affirmed not only that the Board of Health can enact regulations on subjects in which the Board of Aldermen have control, but further, that the lawful regulations of the Board of Health are "superior and paramount." Such a sweeping decision seems almost to set up the Board of Health as a government within a government. Second, the Board of Health may issue Board orders requiring persons to desist from acts imperiling the public health. To disobey either the Code or an order constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment or fine. For prosecuting such acts the Department of Health has, attached to the office of the Commissioner, a law division which hales offenders to courts for spitting in public places, leaving dogs unmuzzled, adulterating and misbranding foods and medicines, using dirty milk cans, and for conducting offensive trades and businesses in defiance of law. It also conducts civil suits arising from other wrongful acts, such as the failure of physicians to report births or deaths. In 1917, 12,561 violations of the Sanitary Code were prosecuted; only three per cent of those accused were acquitted. This one fact



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES—MAKING A MODEL OF AN IMPROVED PUSH-CART THAT WILL PROTECT ITS CONTENTS

serves to explain why, in general, the people of the city regard health regulations seriously; *they realize that the Department of Health enforces the laws.* The Board of Health does not have to ask for arrests through the police force. Its inspectors may, like policemen, make arrests; they can go even further than policemen in entering, without a warrant, homes or other places where they have reason to suspect sanitary regulations are being violated. Two members of the Board of Health, with the approval of the Mayor, may, in times of emergency, spend money absolutely without limit, without consulting either the Board of Estimate or the Board of Aldermen. Finally, the Board of Health may in times of public peril virtually rule the city, supplanting the customary authorities, a provision warranted only by the "paramount" importance of health and life.

The Commissioner of Health is appointed and removable by the Mayor. He must always be a physician. In view of the fact that he, the President of the Board of Health, is in closer touch and more conversant with the health conditions of the city and the working force of the Department than the other two members of the Board, it is natural that his opinion should carry great weight with them. Moreover, he is the executive head of the Department of Health, to whom all subordinate officials are directly answerable; for the Board, in appointments and removals, as in all other important matters, such as amending the Sanitary Code, acts, in the main, on the recommendation and in the light of the investigations of the Commissioner of Health. It is he, then, who chiefly shapes our health policies. Whether they are vigorous or weak, adequate or makeshift, depends largely on his ability and personality and his power to secure intelligent and effective co-operation from the workers in the specialized bureaus and divisions.

Under the Commissioner, the working force consists of a secretary, who acts both for the Board of Health and the Commissioner; a Deputy Commissioner of Health, who is also chief of the Sanitary Bureau; Assistant Sanitary Superintendents in each of the boroughs; the chiefs of the specialized bureaus and their assistants. It is through the work of these various divisions and bureaus that there can best be conveyed an insight into the services of our Department of Health concerning every interest that affects for good or ill the health of the people of New York City.

The duty of the Sanitary Bureau may roughly be defined as that of applying the rules of personal cleanliness to the whole city, for where there is dirt there is apt to be disease. Besides other services, it carries on, so far as the city can finance it, campaigns against mosquitoes and flies, promotes the improvement of sanitary conditions for factory workers, and watches over bathing establishments and recreation centers. It is charged with the duty of compelling the construction of sewers in outlying districts, where this feature of sanitation is often neglected. Its work ranges from carrying on crusades against spitting and other nuisances to the disinfection of dead animals lying on the streets and the prevention of the escape of rats from vessels to the docks at which they lie. Its inspectors are tireless in searching out all nuisances dangerous to health and ending them.

The Bureau of Preventable Diseases touches very closely the life of the citizen. Through its various divisions it endeavors to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and by administering antitoxins to effect the cure of those who have contracted them. It carries on its work chiefly through divisions dealing with infectious diseases, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis.

The Division of Infectious Diseases requires the notification, registration, sanitary supervision, diagnosis, isolation, removal to hospital, and disinfection of cases of infectious diseases. Notification is the requirement that all such cases be promptly reported by attending physicians, proprietors of hotels, boarding-house keepers, etc. The facts regarding the disease are secured for registration and filed, so that through comparison of several cases it may be possible to find some one source of infection each has come in contact with, and thus the source of disease be determined. Sanitary super-

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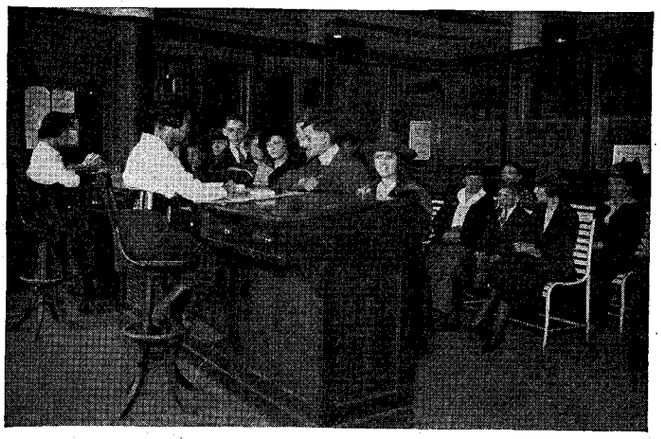

Paul Thompson

BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER SIXTEEN APPLYING AT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR PERMITS TO WORK

Paul Thompson

A FERRY-BOAT SCHOOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

vision involves, in friendly co-operation with the physician and family, securing the observance of all the sanitary regulations directed against the spread of disease, such as the maintenance of quarantine and the destruction or disinfection of all infected material from the sick-chamber. Diagnosis may be defined as the determination of the exact disease from which a patient is suffering. This can be done accurately only by skilled physicians who know, and can reveal, the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases. Think of attending physicians pronouncing that a child had diphtheria when closer inspection proved that he had a shoe button up his nose—an actual case, that occurred, however, outside of New York. Isolation is necessary to protect the well from the infected. It may be accomplished in our own homes almost always if people are intelligent and careful; in cases where the conditions of the home are not such as to afford assurance of proper care or isolation, removal to a hospital is ordered. Disinfection is needed to root all traces of the disease from the sick-room, clothing, etc. It no longer means fumigation; better and more effective disinfection can be secured by means of thorough cleaning in conjunction with fresh air and sunlight, nature's own disinfectants, although in some cases premises may have to be papered or repainted. The Division directs its efforts against the so-called major infectious diseases, such as cholera, smallpox, and typhoid, immediately assuming full care of all such cases. It enforces very strict rules for these cases, in view of their serious character. A striking testimonial to the value of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox is shown in the records of the Department of Education of New York City; during the thirty years that vaccination has been enforced for school-children not a single case of smallpox has appeared in the public schools. When minor infectious diseases are reported, such as measles, mumps, or whooping cough, it merely sends to the home a set of instructions in four languages (English, Italian, German, and Yiddish), giving directions as to the precautions to be observed and duration of quarantine.

Tuberculosis is often called the "White Plague." It is the modern rival as a destroyer of the "Black Death" of the Middle Ages. The activities of our Health Department and auxiliary organizations to check its ravages are manifold. Not only do they use all the customary means of prevention, but they carry on unremitting campaigns to cure its victims. If a patient can be helped at home, a visiting nurse offers advice to the family and makes reports to the Department. She may recommend that sickly or anæmic children be admitted to fresh air classes or day camps; her reports may show that the patient is employed where his work is harmful to himself or others, in which case he is directed to other employment. She may try to induce a patient who needs hospital care to submit to his removal; if he refuses, it may be done against his will. These nurses are attached to tuberculosis clinics, which have authority to deal with all such cases. Physicians are sent to those patients who have no medical adviser. Those who cannot afford good food are put in touch with charitable organizations that will supply it, for good food is medicine to the consumptive. The Department of Health provides two camps in disused ferry-boats, one set of patients spending the day there, and another sleeping in them at night. The city maintains three tuberculosis hospitals entirely and contributes to the support of others. It provides two sanitariums for adults and two preventoriums for children far away from the heat and danger of the city. These are only a few of the ways in which our city is trying to help the victims of this terrible disease that causes more suffering and deaths than any other.

The Bureau of Child Hygiene is charged with the prevention of diseases in all children from birth to the age of sixteen. It not only works through expert care for children on the part of physicians and nurses, but carries on an educational campaign to acquaint mothers with the proper care of children. The nurse or physician, either visiting the home or in attendance at a Baby Welfare Station, can give at best only a few minutes' direct attention to any child, although it would be hard to overestimate the value of the expert attention they do give. But a mother, with the baby under her eye all hours of the day, is the only person always present and able to provide the food, clothing, and care needed to keep the little life going.

Recognizing this, the Division of Baby Welfare, working through fifty-nine Baby

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AT A CITY MILK STATION—A PRACTICAL TALK TO MOTHERS

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Welfare Stations, not only endeavors to give direct help in the form of medical care and milk to babies, but aims further at educating each mother to become an intelligent guardian of the health of her children. Infant mortality has declined appreciably since the Division was established, and should decline further as the number of mothers instructed in motherhood becomes greater, and in turn teach their daughters the lessons they have learned.

The Division of School Medical Inspection exercises efficient care over one million school-children. Provision is made for the physical examination of every child by physicians on entering, and thereafter by the teachers to discover ailments and defects that require correction. Clinics have been established to treat those whose parents cannot afford proper care. Something is being done through special outdoor, open-window, and fresh air classes for sickly children or those susceptible to tuberculosis. Children whose eyesight is weak have had special clinics established for them; some of these are enrolled in sight-conservation classes; others, formerly backward in school, after having had their eyes examined and glasses prescribed have shown rapid improvement in their studies; even the totally blind are provided for in the city's scheme of universal care and education.

The Division of Employment Certificates may give "working papers" to children of school age or withhold them. In the interests of the school-children there are, in addition to educational and age requirements, minimum standards of health and weight, for it is recognized that no child should go from the care of the school into the hard world of work unless equipped in every way for the struggle for self-support.

The Bureau of Foods and Drugs guards the public from harmful or adulterated drugs and foods. It includes five divisions for the inspection of drugs, chemicals, meat, milk, and other foods. The Division of Drug Inspection watches over drugs and their sale, informs the public about quack patent medicines, and compels manufacturers to modify advertisements so as not to mislead the public. The substitution of one drug for another might easily lead to serious consequences, perhaps to loss of life; against it the average citizen cannot defend himself. The chemical laboratory of the Bureau analyzes samples of the food and drugs to detect faults or frauds. The Division of Meat Inspection examines both animals coming into the city to be slaughtered here and dressed meat shipped in by packers. The Division of Milk Inspection is authorized to supervise in a multitude of ways the quality, handling, and sale of milk and cream; the fact that eleven per cent of the samples of milk and fourteen per cent of those of cream examined in 1917 were found to be adulterated illustrates the need for supervision. The Division of Food Inspection, with a staff of eighty inspectors, examines cargoes of food coming into the city so as to condemn unfit food that might otherwise be sold. Oysters from polluted waters, a frequent source of infection, are excluded from sale. Retail stores are prohibited from selling cold storage articles as fresh; they are severely dealt with if detected in setting out for sale unclean or spoiled products or in keeping food in their stores uncovered.

The Bureau of Laboratories is indispensable to the efficiency of the Department. It has a dual function—first, to diagnose or detect the presence of disease; second, to provide medical advice and aid to many who, standing in need of special treatment, find the Bureau of Laboratories ready to furnish free the help they could not afford to pay for elsewhere. Examinations of milk or other material to discover minute but perhaps deadly bacteria are its every-day work. During 1917 it examined four hundred samples of milk daily. It prepares vaccines and antitoxins for diphtheria and other diseases; during the war it furnished these in large quantities for the armies in America and Europe. It has carried on patient and exhaustive studies to trace the causes of infantile paralysis and Spanish influenza and to find remedies for them.

The Bureau of Hospitals is responsible for the care and quarantine for the patients suffering from contagious diseases. Patients, even if apparently well, are not released until it is definitely certain that they are no longer carriers of disease.

The Bureau of Public Health Education is known by all of us, if not by name, at least through its activities. We have all seen posters picturing the offensiveness of the fly and the mosquito; we read interesting articles in the newspapers on health topics, for which we are indebted, though we may not know it, to this Bureau; we may step into an exhibit showing what not to do and what to do if we would be well, to find that we owe an interesting and profitable hour to the enterprise and ingenuity of our health officers. In its work of publicity it arranges for moving pictures on such seemingly diverse subjects as mosquito extermination and food analysis, exposes patent medicine frauds, circulates health posters, and even publishes a Monthly Bulletin and School Health News.

The Bureau of Records is charged with compiling statistics dealing with marriages, births, and deaths, and furnishing information to the Department and the public through the Annual Report, the newspapers, and the Weekly Bulletin, on the rise and fall of population in the city as a whole and for the separate boroughs. These facts, circulated widely, inform people in other cities of the extent to which our city promises healthful conditions to new residents or industries. A city's carelessness for health, shown in such records, would soon show a reflection of the high death rate in the decline of prosperity. As for the people of New York City and its Department of Health, the Bureau of Records is the keeper of the city's health thermometer; it shows through the statistics it compiles the rise and fall of the death rate for adults and for children, and for every specific disease. When it tells us that the death rate has fallen, we know things are going well; if we find the rate particularly low in typhoid, we compliment ourselves on our up-to-date water and milk inspection; if we find at the same time that the rate for diphtheria is high, we realize that we must redouble our activities to reduce it. Our records may show that the number of cases of certain diseases is higher in certain neighborhoods or boroughs than in others. The Department at once institutes an investigation to see what different conditions in different places have produced contrasting results.

State and Federal Co-operation

In addition to the government of New York City two other governments watch over our health, New York State and the United States. It is easy to see how bad it would be if our city government did not take any measures of prevention against a contagious disease in the house next to ours, or even one in the next street. If, however, contagion is present just beyond the city limits, though perhaps only a stone's throw from our doors, in another city, our city government could do little about it. The State Government, however, could act for our protection, for all parts of the State are under the State Health Law, and, although given a large measure of local "home rule" or self-control in health matters, all health officers must, under pain of removal or even prosecution, enforce the State Health Law. The Federal Government guards our gates against the entrance of pests from foreign lands; through its control of inter-State commerce it does much to insure the possibility of securing pure food and drugs; it even sends, in great crises, its "flying squadron" of medical experts to grapple with conditions of disease that overtax local physicians.

Yet, protected though he be by his three governments—city, State, and Federal—the individual citizen must stand ready to participate with his governments in the campaign for health if any results worth while are to be attained. Such co-operation is, in fact, the essence of democracy. A government, even if its officers are elective and its offices open to all, is not a democracy in its truest sense when it has to get things done through compulsion that ought to be done voluntarily, even spontaneously. Democracy implies a great mass of citizens eager to assist their government because they are actuated by the clear understanding that their government is working for them; that it is not something separate from themselves, but as much a part of themselves as their brains or their hands; that its effectiveness is a measure of their effectiveness, and that if it is compelled to use strong means to accomplish its ends, it is because they, its members, are proving themselves incapable of democracy.

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SAVE THE REDWOODS

BY GEORGE BURCHARD

TAKING the world over, wherever the name of Calfornia is known people have heard of the "Big Trees," the gigantic sequoias of the Sierras. It is not so generally known that their cousins of the coast regions, the *Sequoia sempervirens*, the redwoods, though of a similar size, are in certain respects even more wonderful. Nor has America yet awakened to the realization that the very grandest of these coast redwoods are in danger of early extinction.

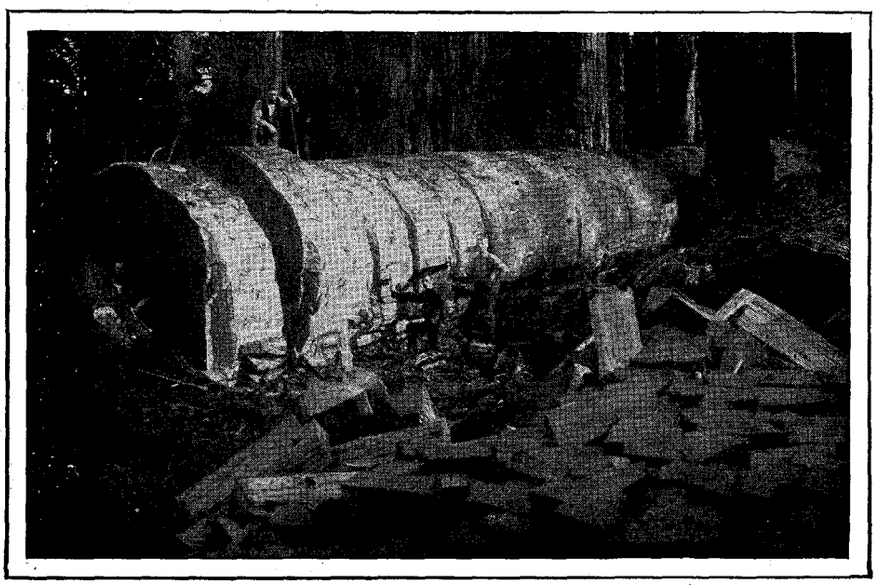
In 1907 President Roosevelt foresaw what was coming and uttered a warning which thus far has remained unheeded. Let a page from California's history tell the story.

In December of 1907 Senator George C. Perkins accompanied a leading citizen from his State, Mr. L. Feigenbaum, of Humboldt County, to call on President Roosevelt at the White House. "I am from Humboldt," he explained, whereupon, with characteristic animation, the President exclaimed:

"Oh, yes, Humboldt! Where grow those magnificent redwoods! You Humboldters want to be careful of your great forests! You should not waste that timber, for it will not be many years before it will be more valuable to you than you ever dream of."

Following up President Roosevelt's suggestion, within two months the school-children of Eureka and of Humboldt County to the number of two thousand joined in signing a petition asking for the establishment of a National Redwood Forest. It was addressed to the United States Government, mind you, and the despatches of February 20, 1908, speak of it as "one of the most unique petitions ever sent to Uncle Sam." That Mr. Roosevelt was touched by this simple appeal is evident both by what he said and caused to be done. He directed Forester Gifford Pinchot to interest himself in the movement. He declared in a letter to Humboldt citizens: "I am exceedingly anxious to have the Forest Service do everything it can to assist in preserving representative bodies of both the Coast and Sierra sequoias." And Mr. Pinchot wrote the following good advice, quite as applicable to-day as it was then: "In order to accomplish further preservation of these forests [referring in his letter to both varieties], it seems to me that a strong public sentiment should be aroused."

The latest movement organized for the preservation of the redwoods was that started last year, 1919, in Eureka, Humboldt County, under the name of the "Save the Redwoods League." Its beginning is especially auspicious. Former Congressman William Kent and Director of National Parks Stephen T. Mather have each contributed $15,000 towards creating a purchase fund. Besides these men, the League has as its President Franklin K. Lane, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and is sponsored also by others of National standing—Dr. John C. Merriam, of the University of California, R. L. Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and William E. Colby, President of the Sierra Club. It announces as its immediate object the saving of a strip of typical redwood forest lying at least three hundred feet wide on either side of the new State highway on the south fork of Eel River, in Humboldt County. That county itself has advanced $30,000 through its Board of Supervisors, and sufficient lands have been purchased or tied up so that a real beginning can be said to have been made; but the time for action is pressing. How imperative this call is can be fully appreciated only by one who is acquainted with these magnificent forests and the dangers which threaten them.



DESTROYING A GIANT REDWOOD

When you enter a redwood forest, you enter another world. Under the mystic spell of these huge trees time falls away like a garment, and your first impulse is to stand in speechless awe gazing upward at giants who count their days by centuries. Yonder stands a forest monarch rearing his green, lace-like foliage three hundred feet in the air; when Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, he was already one hundred years old—as men count time. But he is young to-day! and if you will spare him—save him from the woodsman's ax—America's children for many succeeding centuries may come to this spot and with reverent souls worship the God who planted and grew this "behemoth of the soil" who here uprears his vastness.

Those features of nature which are most entrancing, most impressive, cannot be reproduced in words. Just as the grandeur of these redwood trees baffles description, so language seems inadequate to do justice to the singular harmony and beauty of the matchless setting in which these trees grow. Sword fern whose sheaths not infrequently attain six and eight feet in length carpet the forest floor. Purple-leaved oxalis, glaucous salal, dark-green huckleberry, rhododendron trees, delicate licorice fern, and all manner of mosses bury the ground with their luxuriant growth and spring from the fallen logs with tropic vigor.

The Sierra sequoias grow far apart, solitary in their individual magnificence; the coast redwoods crowd their immense columnar bodies in close formation. At its base the largest known standing redwood measures thirty-three feet across, gradually draws in, and runs up to a height estimated at three hundred feet. A single acre of redwood forest will cut all the way from one hundred thousand to one million feet of merchantable timber. The largest tree of which there is an authentic record cut 480,000 feet of salable lumber—enough to build twenty-four sizable five-room houses. Though classed as a soft lumber, redwood, with one exception, is the strongest soft wood known. Its fire-resisting qualities are such that in conducting logging operations the lumbermen set fire to the waste before the logs are hauled to the mills; fire insurance companies accept it for fire walls. Few woods equal it for durability. Millions of feet are now worked up into railway ties, shingles, grape-stakes, water-tanks. As a source of lumber supply it is the main reliance of California. Owing to these facts, its disappearance from market, its practical extinction, is a matter of but a few years. Originally, Humboldt County was estimated to contain forty billion feet of redwood; even the most sanguine say that at the present rate of cutting it cannot last to exceed forty years. And of course the best, the biggest—that found on the rich bottom lands—is already disappearing rapidly; the giants are the first to fall. What with the rapidly advancing price of lumber, the profits on even one of these biggest of trees may easily reach some hundreds of dollars. All this spells their early doom.

The new California State highway, which is nearing completion and runs northward from San Francisco up through Humboldt County, passes through a mighty avenue of eight miles of these marvelous trees. This highway is officially known as the Highway of the Giants. All who have traveled it place it among the wonders of the world. Yet its giants are doomed to early destruction unless decisive steps are taken. Only by the exercise of the greatest of pressure have the hands of the lumbermen been held back from a wholesale onslaught. There is yet time, if quick action is taken. The Save the Redwood League has made a beginning. It still remains to purchase not less than 640 acres of redwood timber in order to acquire just as an ultimate minimum a strip of timber three hundred feet wide lying on either side of this State highway.

To berate those engaged in the lumber business for cutting down such magnificent trees does not seem at all fair. The real wrong was done years ago when our Government gave these forests away for a mere pittance of $1.25 or $2.50 per acre. These forests to-day of course represent legitimate capitalization. Those who would

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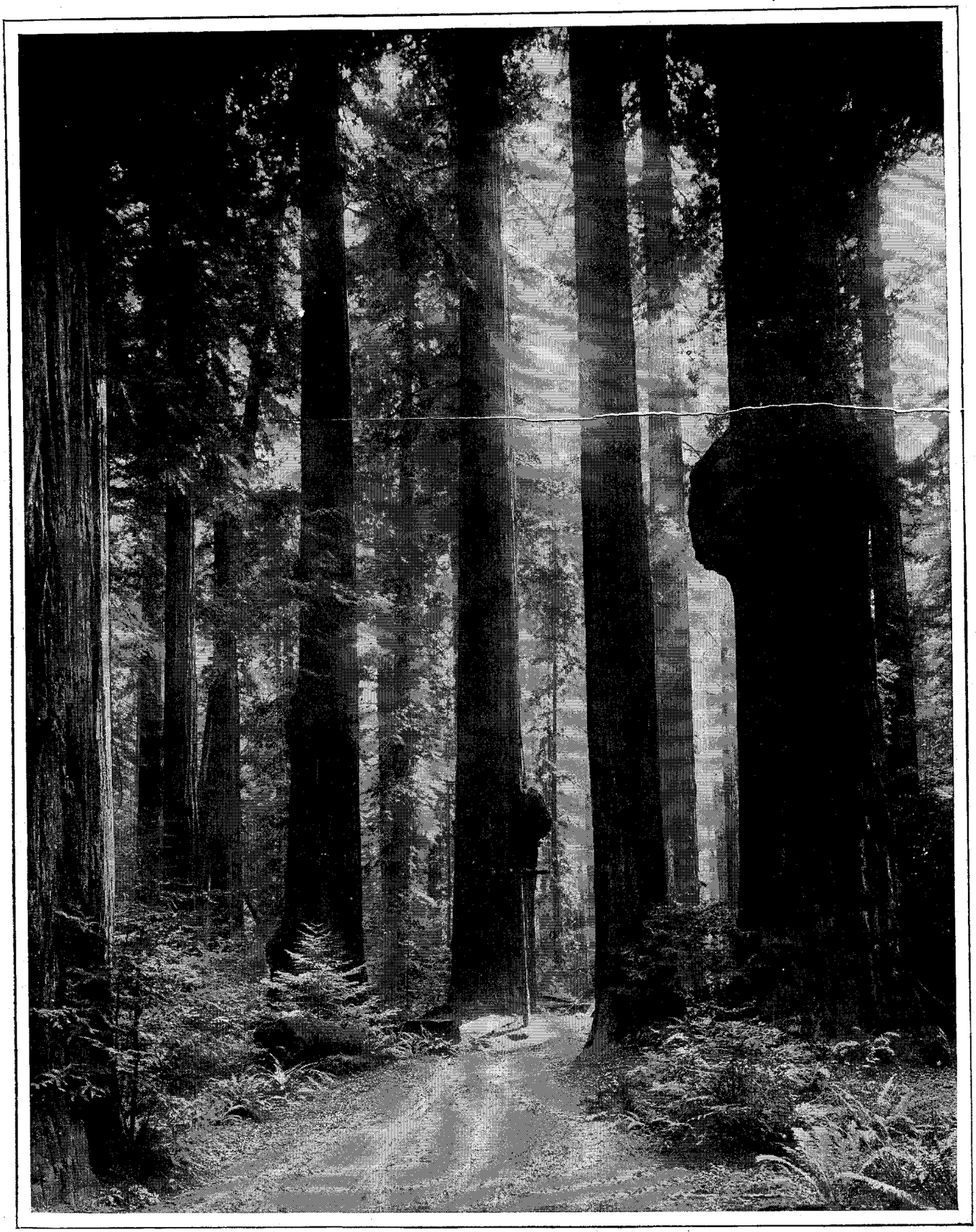

A REDWOOD FOREST IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

establish a redwood park now have but one course to pursue, and that is to purchase back the land that is needed. The question resolves itself down to a matter of finance, the providing of funds to buy the best and most representative of these redwoods, and on the best obtainable terms. Fortunately, lumbering operations have not yet reached the northern part of Humboldt County, hence land is much cheaper, and acreage on which stand the noblest of redwoods can be bought for about one-fifth the price naturally ruling in the active lumbering regions.

How large a fund can be raised by patriotic America for the purchase of a redwood park? Perhaps enough with which to buy at least several thousand acres of these grand trees. Some earnest workers for the establishment of a National redwood park have even dreamed of seeing it created on the shores of Big Lagoon, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, running up over the shoulders of a great mountain and down deep into the valley where these giants of ancient lineage have waited for lo! these thousand years for the coming of man. They have even dreamed of seeing such a park established here dedicated to the memory of the naturalist and the statesman who desired to save the forest brotherhood from destruction—Theodore Roosevelt.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

AMONG THE NEW NOVELS[1]

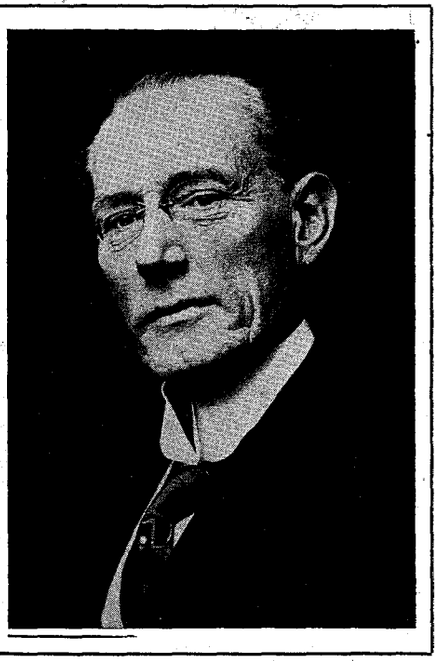
SOME novels we enjoy; others we admire. If we consider Miss Clemence Dane's "Legend" under this rough division, it would certainly come in the second category. The reader who is looking for entertainment or plot may not be attracted; but the book is remarkable in the cleverness with which the theme is treated and the effects sought are brought out. It is as subtle in its method as Miss Sinclair's "Mary Olivier;" but simpler in its plan and marked by greater clarity. In form it is nothing more or less than a conversation. A few friends accustomed to meet in a sort of literary circle are oppressed at first by the news that the most brilliant of their number is ill to the point of death, later by the sudden news that she has died. They talk of her genius, her temperament, her personality, and even of the subjective proof that in one part of her life there must have been a passion and a love history about which none of her intimates knew. It seems absurd to call such a piece of fiction dramatic; and yet it is dramatic, because the talkers' feelings are intensely aroused; love, envy, and ambition cross one another. Little by little the characters of the participants come out vividly, especially so with one friend of the dead author who is to write her Life and is shrewdly aware of her chance to make one of the great biographies of all time. In the end, emotion and excitement lead to psychic or semi-psychic visions by two of the group—one the man who had loved the dead woman most, the other a girl who had never seen her.

One puts the book down with a startlingly real picture of Madala Grey, the "woman of genius, big of heart and mind, impulsive, prodigal of herself and her great gifts," although Madala Grey in person never comes upon the scene at all. Singular as the story is in its conception and execution, it appeals both to the intellect and to the feelings.

(C) E. O. Hoppé

LEONARD MERRICK

CLEMENCE DANE



WILLIAM J. LOCKE

There is never any question as to enjoyment when a new novel by William J. Locke appears. His method is frank and open, he cares less for subtlety than for bringing out his men and women clearly and putting them in situations the outcome of which is intensely exciting. His just-published novel, "The House of Baltazar," may not compare in art altogether favorably with two or three of his earlier novels, such as "The Beloved Vagabond" and "Septimus;" but the strange plight of the mathematical professor who has been living in England for two years during the great war without knowing that a war was going on instantly arouses the curiosity of the reader, and his interest continues unabated throughout the story. It is not a war novel in the ordinary sense, but the mathematician, Baltazar, the woman that he loved twenty years ago and left because he loved her, his extraordinary Chinese pupil and servant, his son of whose existence he did not know until his great awakening in the middle of the war—all are alive with reality. The things which happen to them, while not precisely probable, are certainly odd, as well as exciting. It is easy and safe to predict a wide reading for the story.

We wonder if our readers have noticed how many exceedingly readable introductions to novels have lately been appearing. Not to speak of Mr. Barrie's Introduction to "The Little Visiter," we have had a really remarkable series of such Introductions by Sir James Barrie, Mr. Wells, Mr. Bennett, and others for the collective edition of the novels of Leonard Merrick. In times past introductions have been so formal that most readers, we imagine, have acquired the habit of skipping them. Any one who skips the Introductions to the Merrick novels is missing a literary treat, to say nothing of learning from them why Leonard Merrick is so beloved as a writer by his fellow-novelists. The latest volume in this edition (through which the world has come to know Merrick as he ought to be known) is "The Worldlings." Mr. Neil Munro, who furnishes the Introduction, points out that the nature of this story is such that it does not contain as much of effervescence and light satire as does "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," "Celia," and some of Merrick's short stories. This is because "The Worldlings" is a little more serious in its literary intention. Nothing could better illustrate the quality of Merrick's work than the fact that in this book he takes a quite ordinary and commonplace melodramatic *motif* and altogether refrains from treating it in a melodramatic manner. When we find that a hero in desperate straits is led into personating a dead man whom he closely resembles, palms himself off on the man's father, who has not seen him for a great many years, and is accepted as son and heir, we naturally say that this is simply a cheap and outworn bit of sensational writing. But what Merrick is interested in is in showing how the fraudulent heir is far from being a villain through and through, how his true nature and his false situation fight in him for mastery, how he meets the extraordinary situation in which he is placed, neither like a hero nor a villain but like an intensely human person, capable of crime but capable also of love and deep feeling.

A story of delicate fancy—indeed, a kind

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[1] Legend. By Clemence Dane. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The House of Baltazar. By William J. Locke. The John Lane Company, New York.

The Worldlings. By Leonard Merrick. Introduction by Neil Munro. Third Edition. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Evander. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Outlanders. By Mary Austin. Boni & Liveright, New York.

A Thin Ghost, and Others. By Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

The Snake-Bite, and Other Stories. By Robert Hichens. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Celia and Her Friends. By Ethel Brunner. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Landscape Painter. By Henry James. Scott & Seltzer, New York.

Traveling Companions. By Henry James. Boni & Liveright, New York.

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of romantic fairy tale for grown people—is Mary Austin's "Outlanders." It is fantastic, but it is truly imaginative. A young man and woman of the ordinary modern sort wander on the California coast into a strange path and come into the life of the Outlanders, a tribe of primitive people almost Greek in beauty and grace, who glide in and out among the forests and who have their tribal wars with other similar half real and half fanciful peoples. When ordinary human beings come among them, it is the custom to give them to drink a cup which wipes out all recollection and then to let them return to their ordinary life. But in this case circumstances lead them to make the newcomers a part of their woodland existence. The incidents are not only novel and well invented, but are often actually stirring. There is charm, too, in the way in which the book is written. Somewhat in the same class may be placed Mr. Phillpotts's "Evander," in which we are carried back to classical or pre-classical times and are introduced to certain men and women of the less exalted classes to whom marriage has just been granted as a boon and who live on terms of friendship and almost familiarity with the old-time gods and goddesses—notably with Apollo and Bacchus. The vein is one of mild social satire; the touch is light and easy; and here also is the charm of imagination and fancy.

The present season has brought out a rather unusual number of collections of short stories that are not "pot-boilers" written for the magazines, but have real quality and talent. Thus, Mr. Robert Hichens's "The Snake Bite, and Other Stories" is tragic and strikes deep in its reflection of human passion, hatred, and revenge. We doubt if Mr. Hichens has ever done better work than in "The Snake Bite;" the African color and atmosphere are admirably rendered. In Mr. Montague James's "A Thin Ghost, and Others" is a collection of ghost stories which singularly enough have a power to "make your flesh creep," as the Fat Boy in "Pickwick" says, yet also to amuse. For Mr. James seems to combine with the old-fashioned love of an unexplained ghostly horror the ability to make characters that remind one of Dickens's Mrs. Gamp and other amusingly garrulous people. Quite different is the pretty little volume called "Celia and Her Friends," by Ethel Brunner, a new writer, we believe. Celia herself is a most attractive young woman and a delightful talker. Around her revolve a little circle of men and women who manage to get into amusing situations and to extricate themselves therefrom with wit and cleverness.

As we are speaking of short stories, we should not fail to record the fact that there has been something like a revival of the early work of Henry James through two collections of short stories published when he was a young man, all, we should suppose, quite new to readers of our generation, and some decidedly worth while. "A Landscape Painter," which has just appeared, certainly has a clearness of style and a certainty of touch which Mr. James would have done well to cultivate more carefully in his later and more complex days. The first story in "A Landscape Painter," and the one which gives title to the book, is capital, the others not nearly so good. "A Landscape Painter" was the first story of Mr. James brought to Mr. W. D. Howells when he was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and when asked whether he would approve of the story, Mr. Howells said, in effect, "Get all the stories you can from that writer." The other volume of short stories by Henry James appeared two or three months ago, under the title "Traveling Companions." It is of more even quality than the volume already mentioned, and, while a little too leisurely in its narrative, is excellent throughout in literary execution. It forms an interesting contrast to the slapdash and impatient methods of most of our present-day short-story writers.

THE NEW BOOKS

ART

Animated Cartoons. How They Are Made: Their Origin and Development. By E. G. Lutz. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Here is a lucid explanation, with many illustrations, of one of the mysteries of the screen. The movie "fan" may or may not admire the animated cartoons that are a feature of almost every moving-picture presentation, but everybody will be interested in the account here given of their production.

SCIENCE

Airplane Photography. By Herbert E. Ives. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

This book will interest all photographers, particularly those with a scientific bent, but it will be of greatest value to the man who uses or hopes to use an airplane—and that means pretty nearly all adventurous spirits. This thorough technical treatise may be used as a practical manual for class or self instruction.

BIOGRAPHY

Days and Events, 1860–1866. By Thomas L. Livermore. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A remarkably minute and circumstantial account of a young soldier's experiences in the Civil War. The volume ought to take its place as a real "source book" for commentators on the history of that conflict. There is much of entertainment in the narrative, which is frank to a degree and often vigorous, fresh, and significant in its criticisms. The author became a colonel at the age of twenty-one, and he fought in several great battles, including Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, which are vividly described. If the book runs to a second edition, which it deserves, it should have chapter headings and an index.

Lawyer's Life on Two Continents (A). By Wallis Nash. Illustrated. Richard G. Badger, Boston.

The author, an Englishman by birth and an American by adoption, tells interestingly of his life on two continents. He met many distinguished Englishmen in his first home and had many adventures in his second, and his anecdotes about both phases of his life are entertaining and well told.

Life of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson (The). By Nellie van de Grift Sanchez. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

All Stevensonians who have read Colvin's "Letters" and Balfour's "Life" of Stevenson know what a moral support, incentive to action, and cheerful companion he had in Mrs. Stevenson. In this volume Mrs. Sanchez tells in a thoroughly readable way the story of the married life of the Stevensons, with a sketch of Mrs. Stevenson's early life which is so interesting that one could wish it more extended. The incidents related of the years in California, France, Samoa, and England are new, present the feminine side of the life-story of the Stevensons, and are a real contribution to our knowledge of the man. The portraits in the book are notable and to most people unknown. We incline to think the book better worth while than anything that has been printed about Stevenson since the "Letters," the two volumes of which have a permanent place in literature.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

History of France (A). By William Stearns Davis, Ph.D. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The present volume is, so far as we know, the only truly comprehensive history of France. It describes French history from its beginning to the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. Scholars and those who are not scholars will be glad to have in a single volume this account of the entire history of France. The work may become the standard single-volume history, for, aside from its comprehensiveness, the text has been clearly and compactly written by one who has an enviable knowledge of sources.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Birds in Town and Village. By W. H. Hudson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

This book is not so whimsical as Mr. Hudson's "The Book of a Naturalist." On the other hand, it is a closer and more charming study of natural history. It includes parts of a former book about birds by Mr. Hudson and new matter also. As a talk about English birds to be found in and near villages and towns the book has something the same value as Mr. Burroughs's books about American birds. The colored plates are charming.

Ireland a Nation. By Robert Lynd. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"There is, as regards Ireland, simply no 'British case' which an honest man can state. Even an almost fanatical pro-Englishman like myself has been unable to discover one." The author, while claiming to be pro-English, was, it is stated elsewhere, born in Belfast and is thus an Ulsterman. But he is not an "Ulsterite" and has no sympathy with Ulster in its desire to remain under British rule. He is well informed and presents his views with clearness and force, as befits an editor of the London "Daily News." But his book will fail through over-statement, as indicated above, to carry conviction to his opponents.

Irishman Looks At His World (An). By George A. Birmingham. Hodder & Stoughton, New York.

Dr. Hannay ("G. A. Birmingham") is an Ulsterman, like the author of the book noticed above; and he finds much to say in defense of Ulster's claims. He is eminently fair-minded, however, and sees deeply into Irish character and conditions. These two books fairly offset each other, and together give a capital picture of present-day Ireland and its problems.

WAR BOOKS

"Some Women of France." By C. L. Fitch. Illustrated. The Allerey Press, Ames, Iowa.

Many interesting photographs of French people and industries, made while the author was a member of the Educational Corps of the American Army, are here presented, together with comments of exceptional value on French ideals and morals. The scope of the book is much greater than the title would imply. The material is so excellent that it is regrettable that it should not have been put together in a really effective format.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Resignation of Secretary Lane

WHAT are the conditions existing in our Federal Government as described by Secretary Lane? Upon whom, in your opinion, does blame for these conditions rest?

On the whole, from days of Washington to Wilson, do you think Congress has been a fairly representative body? What proof have you for your answer?

Of whom should leadership be expected in National government? Of every one connected with it, or of a few prominent officials?

Secretary Lane says that there are so many checks and brakes that the Government does not keep pace with the Nation's requirements. It is safe to say that our Government has never kept pace with the Nation's requirements. Is this possible in a democratic government? If not, what is the value of Secretary Lane's criticisms?

Are you and your associates rather finding fault with our Government than helping it with constructive criticism? If so, are not your neighbors entitled to regard you as something of a Bolshevist?

Are the faults of a democratic government the faults of the people who constitute it?

What, in your opinion, does Mr. Lane mean by saying that "the self-protective sense [in Washington] is developed abnormally"? Is the development of this sense proper?

What is our American attitude toward government? Is it that government is a necessary evil and must be held in check? If so, has the time come when that attitude should be changed?

Should government officials have as much freedom of expression of opinion and activity as the officials of any successful business?

Define these expressions: *Executive Department, trenchant.*

The Supreme Court's "Steel Trust" Decision

Several years age The Outlook coined the expression: "Badness is not an essential element of bigness." Now the Supreme Court confirms this opinion. Do you consider the opinion of The Outlook and the Supreme Court sound?

What, in substance, is the Sherman Anti-Trust Law? Tell, with reasons, your opinion of it. Has it served the country well?

According to The Outlook, how should the question of public interest affect the Supreme Court in interpreting a law? Is this the only principle of law to follow?

In your experience, have you found the small corner groceryman as anti-social as the big business man?

Can you explain the process by which the Supreme Court arrives at a decision? Do the Justices make their decisions as they happen to feel?

What is the function of the Supreme Court? Is it dependent in any way upon the Congress or the President? Are the other Federal courts? Did the framers of the Constitution do well in effecting this method?

Why are National courts needed? What classes of such courts have we? What cases are tried in them? How do the Federal judges get their positions? What relation exists between the Federal and the State courts?

Do you consider the Steel Corporation a good or an evil institution? Should it, in your opinion, have been ordered dissolved?

Is business in the United States becoming more and more social or more and more anti-social?

Find out all you can about Chief Justice Marshall and his decisions. Was he a great man? Read liberally in the "Life of John Marshall," by A. J. Beveridge (Houghton Mifflin).

Define with care: *Subsidiary, purview, paramount, immunity, statute.*

Russia To-Day

Are Lenine and Trotsky becoming better or the Allies becoming more conservative in their attitude than formerly toward Soviet Russia?

Can the present situation in Russia be compared with the situation in Mexico just previous to the recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States? If so, in what respects?

Discuss whether the Russian Soviet government should be recognized by our Government?

In the nature of it, can Bolshevism become democratic? Explain how government by the majority of the people can be autocratic.

Should Bolshevism in Russia be overthrown? If so, what would be, in your opinion, the way to go at the job?

For what reasons should all sound-thinking people be interested in the development of the intelligence of the Russian masses and in the improvement of the conditions under which they live?

Explain how foreign commerce and exchange are carried on. Do Governments actually trade with each other?

Give the meaning of the following words and expressions: *Constituent Assembly, Bolshevism, autocracy, Russian Co-operative Society, soviet system, peasants.*

The following are books well worth reading on Russia and Bolshevism: "Open Gates to Russia," by M. W. Davis (Harper & Brothers); "Russia," by C. E. Fanning (The H. W. Wilson Co.); "Americanism versus Bolshevism," by Ole Hanson (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

Better Pay for Teachers

What were some of the facts brought out about teachers' salaries by speakers at the N. E. A. Convention? Are they striking? Why should a great deal of sentiment be developed because of these facts?

Compare the amount of money spent by the Federal Government for education with the amounts spent by the Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for the Army and Navy, and for the cure of animal diseases. Tell what you think of the facts revealed by this comparison.

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

Unrest and Uncertainty

are the pressing problems of manufacturers. Theories help little and with the war as a background no man can depend upon previous experience. The need is for plans and principles that are bringing results *today* and *now*.

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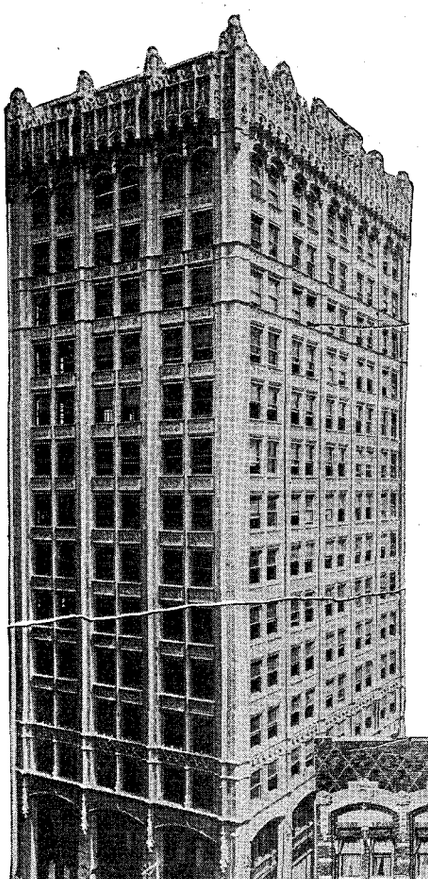

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At right, Ketchum Hotel, Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Geo. Winkler, Tulsa, Okla. General Cont.: Van Horn & Brickner Tulsa, Okla. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Below "Mid-Co" Bldg. (Mid Continent Oil & Gas Co.), Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Schumacher & Atkinson, Tulsa, Okla. Gen. Cont.: Hoffman Bros., Kansas City. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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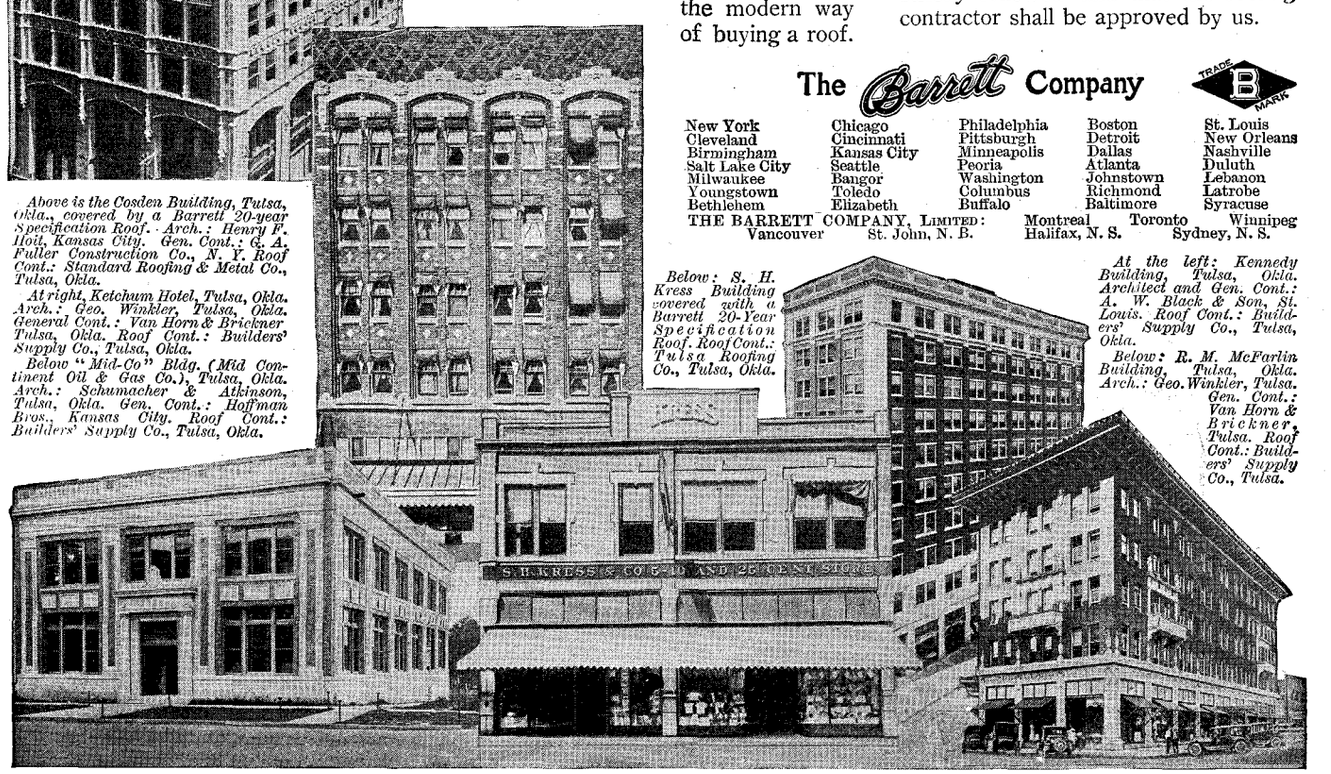
Below: R. M. McFarlin Building, Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Geo. Winkler, Tulsa. Gen. Cont.: Van Horn & Brickner, Tulsa. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa.



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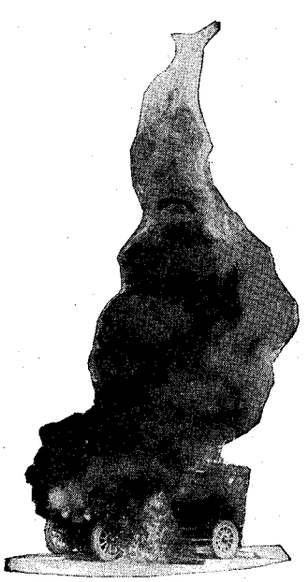

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THE IRON HAND OR SYMPATHY?

A PROBLEM OF AMERICANIZATION

BY ELIAS LIEBERMAN
Head of the English Department, Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is a report of what took place at a conference of English teachers anxious to promote Americanization. What happened is of such interest and so well illustrates some of the cross-currents of thought on this topic that it should be brought to the attention not only of other educators but of the people at large. The time is too critical for blundering, and the life of the Nation depends upon the problem of turning the young into good, patriotic Americans.

First, we proceeded to define *Americanization*, realizing, as we all did, that the term is loosely used. This definition was unanimously adopted:

Americanization is the process of teaching the foreign-born the idioms not only of our language but of our thought; of familiarizing them with American traditions and American ideals; and of encouraging action in harmony with such teaching.

Doubtless the definition is far from perfect, but it was intended to include two elements of good pedagogic practice—impression and expression. For the benefit of the layman it may be put as follows: You cannot empty a jug which you have not previously filled. No child will respond to ideals with which he is unfamiliar.

The question before us was, What can we do to eradicate the pernicious doctrines of the soap-box orator and to substitute for them the principles and the practice of sound Americanism?

The discussion began very tamely with a talk by one of the teachers on the necessity of training for citizenship in a democracy. No government can rise higher than the intellectual and spiritual level of its individual units. Our democracy can be no better than its citizens. We all agreed to this, but it added nothing to our grasp of the problem.

Then came a plea by another teacher for a better understanding of the foreigner whom we were trying to Americanize. This teacher contended that it is our duty as educators to have patience with the youngster who is obviously under radical influences, to meet him sympathetically, to substitute for his un-American notions our own conceptions of patriotism, loyalty, and good citizenship. The foreigner comes here with traditions of his own and a background of his own. Much of what he brings with him is worth preserving. Through our attitude of sympathy and understanding we must get close to him and correct the error of his ways whenever, owing to the wrong environment, he has drifted into error.

Here is where the excitement of the session began. His voice almost choking with earnestness, another teacher arose and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, in my opinion, the attitude that has just been expounded is all wrong. We have been tolerant long enough as to this sort of thing. It is not an error of the head but of the heart from which these students and their parents are suffering. They and their parents understand American institutions as well as we do. I should never allow a radical student to express his views either before the class

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or to me in private. I should say to the student: 'I am the master, you are the scholar. There are no two views in these matters. The principles of our Government are not debatable. You must accept what I say.'"

"You would make no attempt, then, to change his opinions?" asked one of the teachers.

"I should categorically set before him what he, as my pupil, must accept from his teacher. I should not argue with him."

A teacher at this point recalled the fact that a year ago a boy of known Socialist and pacifist views was treated successfully by the sympathy method. After a year of conferring and debating with a teacher who consistently set before him the American view-point in the World War, the boy at last shifted his ground completely, and to show his sincerity bought a Liberty Bond.

"Isn't this case proof that the sympathetic attitude gets results?" the speaker was asked.

"No," came the answer. "The boy was a hypocrite. He made no sacrifice in purchasing a Liberty Bond. It is the best investment in the world."

An objection was raised here that the dissection of the boy's motives was too metaphysical and that the act must be taken at its face value as a sign of a change of heart.

But the speaker had by this time got his second wind. He sailed into his peroration:

"You and I are at fault, ladies and gentlemen," he continued, more earnestly than ever, "for our criminal laxity. This very term we are teaching Emerson, who said in 'Self-Reliance,' 'Who so would be a man must be a non-conformist.' What can we expect from students who accept such doctrines? Emerson's views were harmless parlor philosophy in his time. It was fashionable to agree with him. To-day his views are accepted by the Bolshevists to buttress their own outrageous cult. Emerson is our own arch-Bolshevist. This is a time for taking stock. We have been mawkishly sympathetic and tolerant long enough. We must give no quarter. Any school text which implies that sort of individualism must be suppressed. Not sympathy for the foreign-born who are radical is needed, but an iron hand. We must be firm."

When the speaker had finished, the atmosphere was charged with tension. In faculty councils his opinions always carry great weight. His Americanism is unquestioned. Hitherto a certain reasonableness and tolerance had marked his views. In his work he meets many foreign-born children, and he has won their love and admiration. This is cited in order to do full justice to the speaker, because the writer wishes to be recorded as utterly opposed to his views.

To me it seems a truism that no child who has wandered off from the strait and narrow path of Americanism into the jungles of radicalism will ever be brought back or redeemed by such methods as the speaker outlined. Such "firmness" will only convince the pupil of what in his adolescent cocksureness he has probably all along suspected—our stupidity.

The history of the world has given ample proof of the fact that force has never been successful in eradicating an *idea*. Ideas must be fought with ideas. The radical stump speaker knows his little book. He

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THE IRON HAND OR SYMPATHY?

(Continued)

invites his audience to ask questions. Shall an American school-teacher deliberately put himself at a disadvantage by refusing to offset the doctrines of the fire-eater? It matters not to the immature mind that the radical's answers are fallacious. He makes a show of being ready to meet all comers. He pretends to release the power of our own intellects. He invites us to soar with him into the rarer air. Shall an American school-teacher who has the best case in the world, if he only chooses to present it, maintain silence because he is too dignified to talk? Is not this the sort of attitude which makes the school-teacher ridiculous in the world of men and affairs?

As to Emerson. A defense of the New England sage seems ridiculous even at this time. After the sentence to which our principal speaker objected, Emerson continues: "He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore if it be goodness. Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of our own mind." Americanism, certainly, has no fear of the closest scrutiny. Our Government is the most equitable form of democracy that the brain of man has been able to devise. It provides for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It has stood the test of time. We want no subjects, as I understand it, but *citizens*. Not "I *must* believe this" but "I *do* believe this" should be felt by the foreign-born student to whom the principles of Americanism are explained.

Above all, the teacher is an educator. He must be nothing else. He is not connected with the penal branch of either State or Nation. It is his high privilege to develop human souls, and he must not shrink from the work even when it is distasteful to him.

I have presented both sides of our problem in the hope that further discussion will tend to clarify the issues involved. The heat of debate in our microcosm must be taken as typical of what is now doubtless going on elsewhere. In our work of Americanization what shall be our policy? Not only schools but communities should ponder this well: the iron hand or sympathy?—"firmness" or understanding?

TEAK WOOD

Your note in "By the Way" in the February 4 issue concerning teak wood caught my attention. As you doubtless know, this valuable wood is coming into wider and wider use in shipbuilding, particularly in such places as decks and pilot-houses, which are constantly exposed to sea and weather. Its non-warping quality, which you mention, is the reason, of course, why it is so used. It needs no protection in the way of paint or varnish, although on the pilot-house and bridge it is usually varnished for the sake of appearance. On the deck the wood is ordinarily used about the edges—along the gutters and around the superstructure—pine being used mainly for the bulk of the decking. But on the latest battleships the decking is of teak throughout. Teak is a rather heavy wood, usually a dark brown in color, sometimes almost as dark as walnut, although occasionally it is nearly as light as white oak. A freshly sawed piece often shows patches of pale green, which, upon exposure, soon turns to a light brown. It is a straight-grained wood, and splits so easily that, whether fastened with screws or nails,

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holes must be prepared beforehand to receive them. It has, too, a strong distinctive odor, which some people find very disagreeable.

A few years ago a ship in this harbor (Newport News, Virginia) caught her anchor in the wreck of an old wooden hull, which is thought to have been the Cumberland, one of the first ill-fated ships to try the issue with the new iron-clad Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The anchor could not be disengaged, so the ship went to the local shipyard with a part of the wreckage clinging to it. It was found that there were three kinds of wood in the old ship. The ribs were of white oak; the ceiling—comprising all the finishing wood—was of mahogany, and the decks were of teak. It is interesting to know that, whereas the oak and mahogany were riddled by the teredo worm, the teak was apparently as sound as it had ever been. Worms had not touched it.

A certain sailing vessel in midocean sighted a great log, and, being in need of extra spars, hauled it aboard. It was so overgrown with marine vegetation and barnacles as to indicate that it had been in the water for a number of years. Nevertheless the crew cut into it and found it perfectly sound, except for an outside layer about two inches deep, which had succumbed to the chemical action of the vegetation. It was teak.

Nature has endowed this wood with a preservative oil. It is this oil which keeps out the water, and so prevents warping. It is the oil, again, which must be offensive—or perhaps poisonous—to the destructive toredo. ERNEST C. SIEGFRIED.

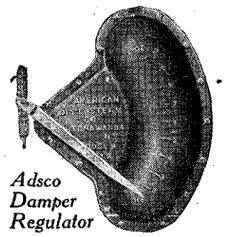
Newport News, Virginia.

THE ARMY AND A BARTENDER

The Secretary of War received on December 5 a communication from the Government Appeal Agent of a local board which had before it in 1917 the appeal of a young man who claimed exemption from the Selective Service Law. He was a bartender by profession, was without dependents, and seemed anæmic in appearance. He threatened the Government Appeal Agent with death and stated that the remainder of his life would be devoted to avenging the wrong that had been done to him. The communication continues:

> On December 3, 1919, this man called on the Government Appeal Agent, stating that he had just been ordered to New York for discharge from the service; that the purpose of his visit was to express his earnest gratitude to the Government Appeal Agent for having ordered him into the Army; that he had gained twenty-eight pounds in weight, and that he had been made a sergeant and then detailed as an army field clerk at a salary of $135 a month; that he was through forever with any association with the liquor traffic; that he had been treated fairly; that he had observed that all men who were not shirkers but who desired to do their duty in the Army life received honorable treatment and just consideration; that he had taken out his American citizenship papers and it was his purpose to continue as an American citizen, of which he was proud; that his experience in the Army had been of untold value to him.

"A young man in the uniform of the United States Army, a non.-com., well set up, clean-cut, sturdy, brisk, healthy, with red cheeks and animated expression," is the description given by the Secretary's correspondent of the man who had come, at some personal inconvenience, "for the purpose of making profound and sincere apologies" for the attitude he had assumed.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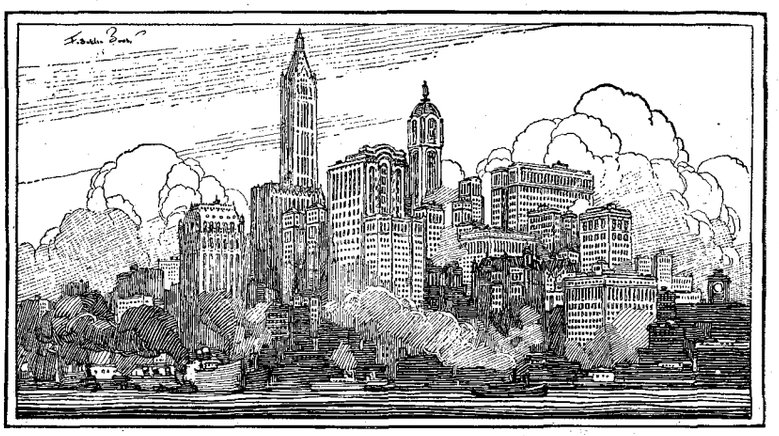

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

depends upon the selling price of the stock, as shown in this table:

Selling Price per Share.	First Payment per Share.
From $150 to $200	$50
" 100 to 150	30
" 50 to 100	20
" 30 to 50	15
Below $30	10

In the case of stocks monthly payments must be made at the rate of $5 a share when the price ranges between $30 and $200. When the price is less than $30, the monthly payments are $3 a share.

The man who worked out the Partial Payment Plan rendered a great service. It encourages thrift. It educates people to an appreciation of regular and systematic saving. It permits the "little fellow" to buy securities that he could not even consider were the full purchase price required when his order is placed, and to own securities is an evidence of material prosperity; it makes a man a capitalist with a correspondingly increased opportunity to add to his capital. It permits him to get an income while his payments are being made. And, having invested in sound securities, he is putting his money at work, making production possible, and thus benefiting his fellow-men.

The way the Partial Payment Plan works out is in substance as follows: You place an order with your banker to buy a certain security and you make a deposit. The banker buys as you have directed him to do and loans you the balance of the amount required for the purchase. He charges you interest on this loan, of course, but, assuming that you have bought the right kind of security, it is paying either dividends or interest. The dividends and interest thus received are credited to you and reduce by an equal amount the total of your loan; oftentimes the income received in this way will exceed your interest charges.

If you buy bonds, you get actual possession of them the day you make your last payment; if your purchases are stocks, the certificates are registered in your name and delivered after the last payment has been made. The stock or bond is purchased for you, however, the day you place your order. It then is incumbent upon you to pay your installments regularly. If an installment should not be paid, the broker would very probably transfer your account to a special department and keep it for you there so long as a safe equity remains. If the equity should be impaired, you would be notified that a deposit was necessary, and in case of your failure to respond the broker would be at liberty to sell you out. There is nothing unfair about this, nor should it involve a hardship. In the case of insurance you are required to pay your premiums regularly; in fact, one of the arguments in favor of insurance is that it encourages regular saving. So does the Partial Payment Plan.

It is always possible for you to sell your holdings before they are entirely paid for. You can pay more than the monthly installment calls for if you desire and so reduce the balance due and the amount of interest charges. It is also always possible for you to pay off the entire balance at any time and get possession of your securities. When you have paid for them, you can leave them with the broker, instead of cash, for the purchase of others. The whole plan is extremely flexible.

Your purchase may be as small as one

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share, but this need not deter you. The man wise enough to buy one share is some day going to be able to purchase in larger quantities; he will later on be a customer well worth while, and the brokers know it. Don't be afraid of being too little a fellow.

The Partial Payment Plan has started many a man on the road to independence; the incentive it has furnished for saving and the opportunities always open to the man who has saved have established it firmly as an unqualified success. It has proved itself through many years of operation. The important things to consider of course are the securities you are to purchase and the broker who is to handle the transaction for you. The broker should be experienced, worthy of trust, and financially strong. Choose your security and your broker with care and the risks you run are slight. On the other hand, the possibilities of profit and betterment opened up to you are enormous. Small beginnings often develop quite astonishingly. The thing to do is to begin—and then keep on.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Will you tell me about the New York Telephone Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds? Are they secured by a mortgage, and is the New York Telephone Company part of the Bell System? When are these bonds issued, and at what price?

A. The New York Telephone Company is a consolidation of all the Bell Telephone companies operating in the State of New York. Its entire capital stock is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are authorized of the New York Telephone Company 6 per cent Debentures $25,000,000 redeemable at 110 and interest on any interest date upon sixty days' notice. They are a direct obligation of the company, but are not secured by any mortgage. The indenture provides, however, that if at any time after the issue of the debentures the company shall create any mortgage or charge upon all or part of its real estate or telephone plant or securities of subsidiaries held by it, the debentures shall be secured by such mortgage or charge ratably with any other indebtedness secured thereby. They are subject to the prior lien of the New York Telephone Company's $68,214,635 First and General Mortgage 4½s of 1939, which, in turn, are subject to $1,721,500 of underlying bonds. The debentures were offered in January, 1919, at 101 and interest.

Q. It has seemed to me that standard listed stocks have sunk to very low levels and that soon they must advance sharply. Is this likely to be the case? Can you suggest a list of industrial and railway stocks which would be classed as investments, not speculations, but which have possibilities of appreciation in value?

A. If we knew that stocks would soon "advance sharply" we could make a lot of money. We can suggest a list of stocks, however, which seem to combine high yield and reasonable safety:

American Agricultural Chemical Preferred.
Bethlehem Steel 8% Preferred.
Central Leather Preferred.
Great Northern Railway Preferred.
National Enameling and Stamping Preferred.
National Lead Company Preferred.
Union Pacific Railroad Preferred.
U. S. Steel Corporation Preferred.

As a result of the increasing number of foreign loans quoted in our financial markets, we have been asked to print the current quotations for the dollar in foreign exchange. These quotations of course are constantly changing, but we list below the principal ones as of February 25, 1920:

	Unit Value.	Rate in Cents.
Argentina	.9648	1.008
Belgium	.1930	.07380
Denmark	.2680	.1495
England	4.8665	3.395
France	.1930	.07097
Germany	.2382	.0105
Holland	.4020	.3694
Italy	.1930	.05495
Norway	.2680	.1730
Japan	.4985	.4825
Spain	.1930	.1746
Sweden	.2680	.1876

For those who are holding bonds which have defaulted in interest payment, notably traction and public utility issues, we suggest a switch to foreign government bonds, the principal and interest on which are safe, beyond a reasonable doubt, and the yield on the issues of which is considerably above 10 per cent in most cases. The possibilities of advance in market price in such issues as City of Paris 6s, 1921, Anglo-French 5s, 1920, United Kingdom 5½s, 1937, Japanese 4s, 1931, and 4½s, 1925, cannot be questioned, and we have no doubt that all these issues will be met by cash payments at maturity or refunded into other attractive issues at the option of the bondholders. There is a mistaken impression that bondholders must accept new securities, but this is not the case with government bonds of the above type.—*The "Odd Lot Review."*

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INDUSTRY'S NEED OF A PROPER LABOR POLICY

(From the "Iron Age")

STRIKES and the threat of strikes, slack production at the time when all the world needs production, ill will engendered by agitators, resentment fanned by profiteering, a seething caldron of muddle-headed thinking that grasps at all the isms and schemes in the hope of solving the problem by shirking the given responsibilities involved—these are the harvest we reap from our callow, careless sowing in the past years of our National youth, according to Dudley R. Kennedy and Richard M. Neustadt, industrial consultants, who have expressed their views in a monograph, from which the following are extracts:

The incorporation of ownership, the functionalization of management, and the organization of labor have been the outstanding features of industrial development in the last fifty years. From the defects in each we are now suffering, and though we may, with a good deal of justification, blame present crises on the philosophies of radicals, we know that the real fault "lies not in the stars, but in ourselves." The industrial mechanism has broken down somewhere.

The incorporation of capital has made the boss a company; the functionalization of management has made the approach between brain worker and machine worker a long, indirect, and politically hedged process; the organization of labor has made for bargaining between armed camps. The employee has been driven far from the sources of supply of the material which he uses, and equally far from the final finished product of which his effort is but a small part. His work, his association with his employer, his relation to his fellow-workers, is all mechanized.

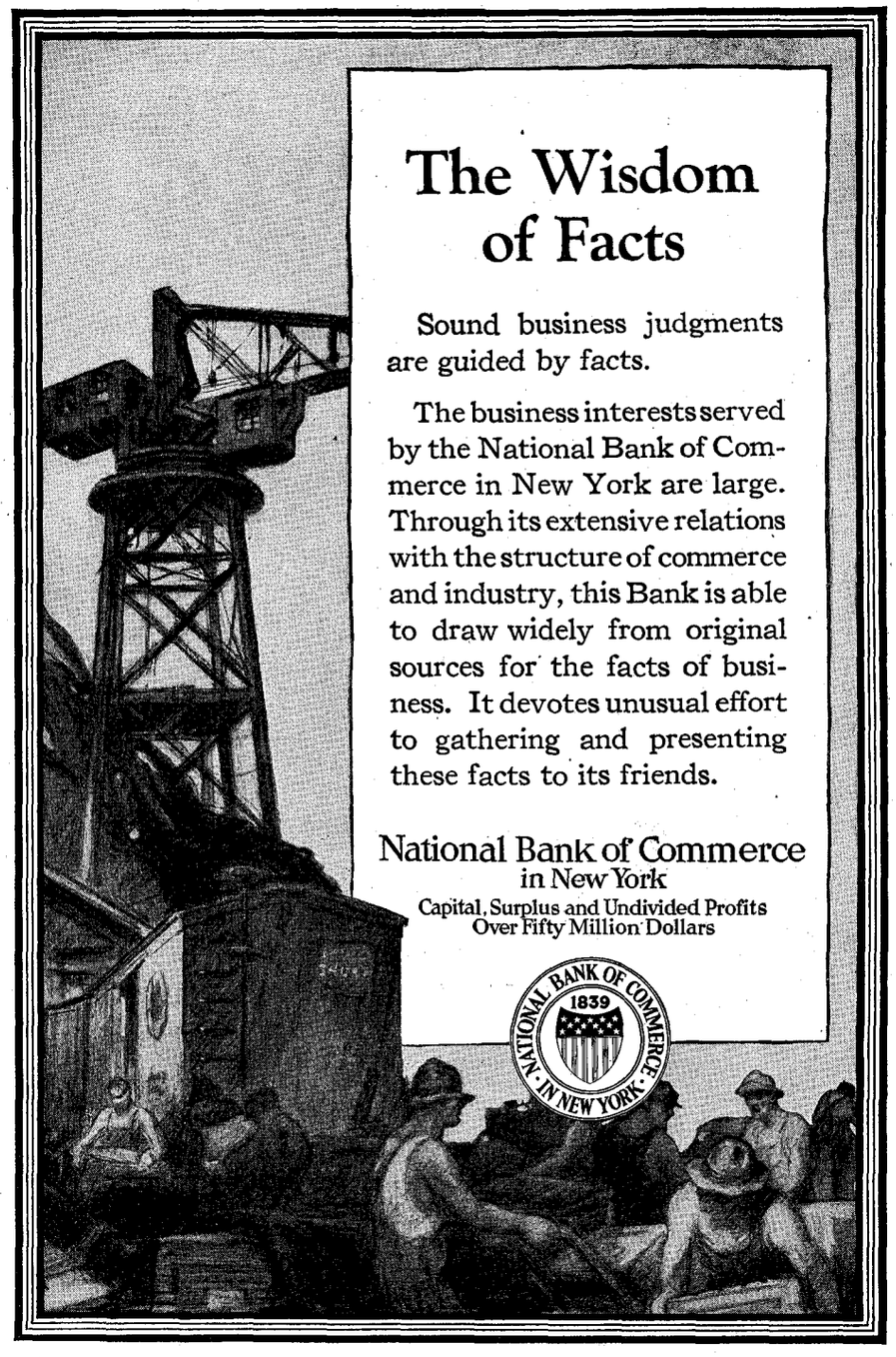
The worker loses all contact with every phase of the business except the one highly specialized and highly monotonous task on which he is engaged. He hears about "overhead" and "costs" often enough, but only vaguely. But of the fundamental economics of business nothing is told him, and no attempt is made to arouse his intelligent interest in the relation of the major problems of finance, sales, and production to his own earnings or their effect on his own living problems. The neglect of management to undertake all such education opens the way for outside ill-informed and basically unsound "friends of labor" to usurp the rôle of teachers. From them he hears much of profits—hears it until he believes it; believes it until he grows convinced that his employers are robbers. To a man in this frame of mind there is but one hope possible—revolt.

Industry is a co-operative enterprise involving the united effort of many factors—money, land, power, machinery, and raw materials—and of many men. The success of any form of industry depends, therefore, on the character and quality of the leadership it develops. That factor of industry whose function it is to supply leadership is management. Management has displayed a wizardry of leadership in the control of material things, such as iron, coal, gold, water, and electricity. But management has failed to display a similar grasp of fundamentals, a like vision of the possibilities involved, and a same sincerity of effort in the leadership of the human organization of our mechanized industry.

This is in the main due to the fact that labor hitherto has been the most easily available factor of business. Moreover, as long as there was still a real frontier there was still enough of the pioneer spirit to make of the worker a real individualist, content to put up with the poor conditions of to-day because of the confidence he possessed that to-morrow the gates of opportunity would be opened to him. The frontier still exists and the gates of opportunity are still at hand. But it becomes daily more difficult for the worker to believe it as he sees the frontiers closing and the march of the city, the factory, the tenemented home, everywhere stabilized. His pioneer spirit extends itself now in group rather than in individualistic effort. Moreover, this trend toward group action gains in economic advantage, as there appears a real labor shortage concurrently with a demand for universal production.

The labor policy must be the honest and publicly declared philosophy of the official directorate in light of all the facts and with all cards on the table. Any employer who introduces so-called industrial democracy in his plant without actually intending to share the control of his working conditions with his workers is not only wasting his time and money but is also strengthening radicalism. Whatever is done must be prompted by genuine sincerity of desire, genuine co-operativeness of effort, genuine honesty in seeking the goal. Unless this spirit is present the employer is playing with dynamite.

In the devising of a real labor policy, management must first know all the facts of the business; secondly, must establish a personal and non-political contact with its employees; and, thirdly, must be conversant with the various methods that have been used in practice with good results elsewhere. It remains primarily with management, preferably through the co-operation of the workers, to analyze the whole problem as it applies to their own conditions and to outline their own programme in light of their own experience.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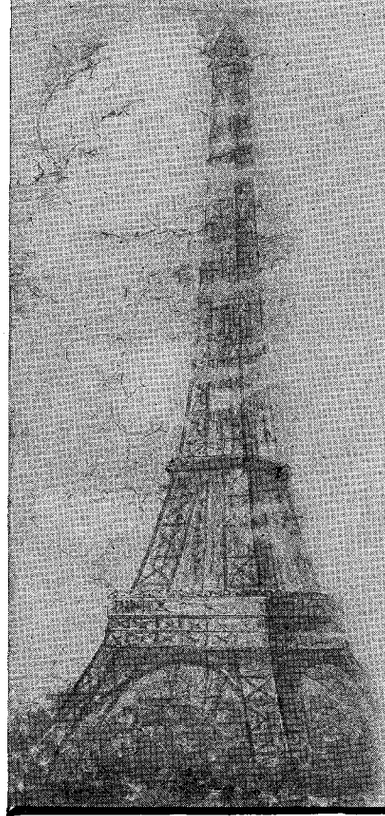

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OLD COLONIAL BRICK HOUSE of 8 rooms and bath. Old mahogany furniture, hot and cold water, furnace, garden, large grounds. 10 minutes' walk from R.R. station, post office, etc. In beautiful Cherry Valley, N. Y. Elevation 1,440 ft. State roads, picturesque scenery. Season $500. Paul Worth Dakin, 165 W. River St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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FOR SALE
Well Established School for deficient children. 1,197, Outlook.

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FERTILE FARM, 310 ACRES
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Property Wanted

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Large yard, hilly country; 1 to 3 hours of New York; about June or July 1. 1,369, Outlook.

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Wanted Adult Boarders on old-fashioned Virginia farm. Excellent cooking. Conveniences. Delightful spring and summer season. 2,345, Outlook.

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AGENTS: $100 weekly. Automobile owners everywhere wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. $26 sample outfit and Ford car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Dept. 46, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS. Mason sold 18 sprayers and autowashers one Saturday. Profits $2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

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PARTNER WANTED in JAMAICA, WEST INDIES. Intelligent young man, college graduate preferred, who is willing to invest capital in estate of over 2,000 acres, producing sugar-cane, bananas, logwood, cattle, with revenue from firewood and other minor revenue-producing sources. Healthy tropical climate. Splendid opportunity. 8,063, Outlook.

FOR SALE, a well-established day and boarding school, delightfully located, offering many advantages. A paying business. 8,050, Outlook.

OPPORTUNITY for educated gentleman to associate as secretary with company of large affairs. Investment of about $5,000 required. 8,065, Outlook.

INVENTIONS wanted. Cash or royalty for ideas. Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 217, St, Louis, Mo.

MANUSCRIPTS

STORIES, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Submit MSS. or write Literary Bureau. 325, Hannibal, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

YOUNG middle-aged clergyman (or layman) and wife interested in ideal Christian home life for homeless youth. Position outside or inside secretarial work, and housemother. Salary $130 and maintenance. 8,071, Outlook.

Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WRITE photoplays: $25-$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 614, St. Louis, Mo.

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SUPERINTENDENTS, dietitians, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side, Providence, R. I. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee. Superintendents, managing housekeepers, governesses, secretaries, companions, summer camps. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged or young woman to assist with children as mother's helper in Orange, N. J. No washing or cooking. 8,038, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for small family in the country twenty-two miles from New York. No washing. Write, giving salary expected and references. 8,069, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS WANTED.—Men and women needed for attractive September openings, for all departments of high schools and colleges. Desirable salaries. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Teachers, men and women, college graduates, art, handicraft, science, mathematics, English, expression, physical culture. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, New York.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Governesses, teachers, nurses, housekeepers, matrons, dietitians, secretaries, companions, attendants. Call.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

LADY *holding position as superintendent* of girls' club desires similar post in New York. Highest recommendations. 8,046, Outlook.

CHURCH secretarial or statistical position in New York or Brooklyn. Seven years' office experience. Two years Sunday school secretary. 8,052, Outlook.

EXPERT stenographer and typist, graduate nurse, desires secretarial position in physician's or surgeon's office. Address E. W. T., *Apartment 27, 353* West 117th St., New York City.

WANTED—Interesting constructive work by a young woman who has run a successful shopping business for four years. Lately returned from a year in France. Has traveled a great deal, is well educated, makes friends easily. Would enjoy welfare work and would be willing to travel. Address Eager, 4,720, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARIAL position wanted in summer camp by young woman of refinement. Experienced. References. 8,056, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

FRENCH young woman teacher private school desires European trip this summer. Chaperon, companion. References. Mlle. Tamin, 5630 Woodlawn, Chicago.

CAFETERIA manager in factory or business concern where only one meal a day served. Must be in Philadelphia or vicinity. 8,055, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse going to London May or June will give services in return for fare. Good sailor. 8,067, Outlook.

MAN and wife desire situations as useful valet and maid to elderly lady and gentleman who would appreciate faithful service. English; age 36. Unquestionable references. Willing to travel. Experienced. 8,068, Outlook.

ENGLISH lady desires position as companion-secretary. Travel. Graduate nurse. California preferred but not essential. 8,070, Outlook.

PHYSICIAN'S widow wants position as companion to semi-invalid. Good practical nurse, excellent housekeeper, and plain sewer. *In or near New York or Boston* preferred. Best of references. Address W., Cor. Eden and Gilbert Sts., Ormewood Park, Atlanta, Ga.

LADY of culture and refinement wishes position as traveling companion. Has traveled extensively through United States and European countries. Could assume full charge of all arrangements. 8,060, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper desires cafeteria, boarding school, or similar position now. 8,072, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

AMERICAN college graduate, Rhodes scholar at Oxford, will tutor children abroad or act as courier. Excellent references. Address Randolph Barton, 207 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

COMPANION tutor desires travel, June-October. College graduate; French, German, Italian; extensive European residence. 8,000, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

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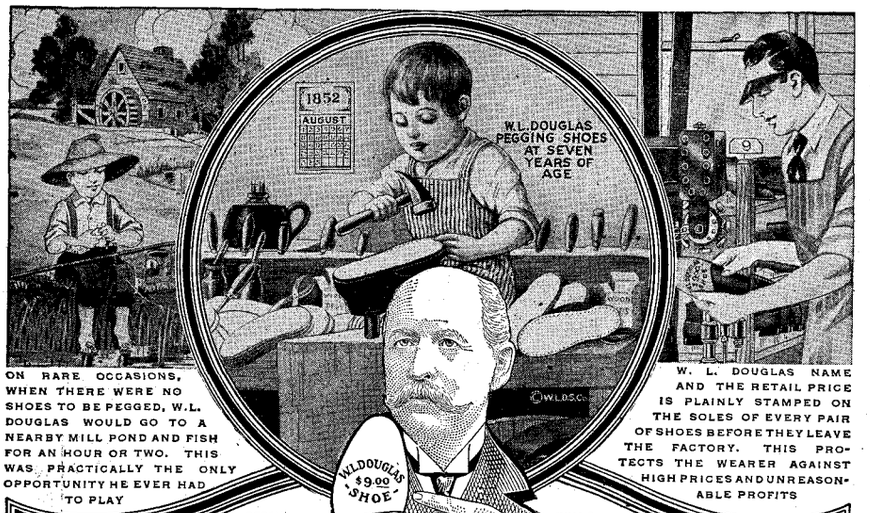

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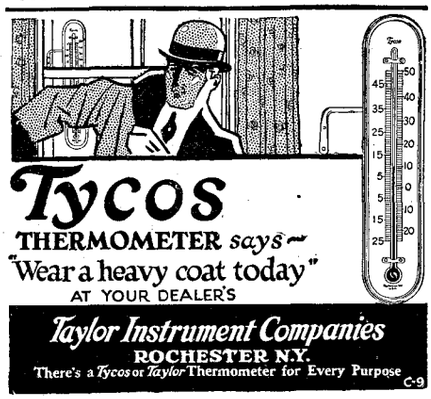

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BY THE WAY

When the Treaty of Versailles was published, so a bulletin of the New York City Public Library says, people were puzzled to read that, among other stipulations, Germany was compelled to restore the skull of the "Sultan Okwawa." Librarians of many cities were consulted as to what this might mean. The New York Library, it is understood, was the first to unearth the facts. Okwawa was the ruler of an important native tribe in German East Africa. The tribe had a superstition that its country went with the possession of the ruler's skull. Germany got the skull and the allegiance of the natives. Now she must give them up. The name "Okwawa" was in none of the encyclopædias; it was found in a German periodical index and the particulars obtained from articles therein recorded.

According to the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin," the Chicago "Tribune" printed the following news item under the head "Obituary" in its issue of January 16:

> Dr. John M. T. Finney, Associate Professor of Surgery in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been offered the chair of surgery in the Medical School of Harvard University.

The implication that if the physician accepted the appointment he might as well consider himself a "dead one" is obvious. The "Bulletin's" indignation at the bungler of the types is natural; it advises him to "leave town quietly on the fast freight."

A subscriber offers this suggestion to the employee who thinks he is having a hard time of it:

> Are you earning your salary? Think it over. Take a pencil and figure out the schedule below (always subtract):
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | There are days in a year | 365 |
> | You sleep 8 hours a day | 123 |
> | | 243 |
> | You rest 8 hours a day | 122 |
> | | 121 |
> | There are 52 Sundays in the year | 52 |
> | | 69 |
> | One-half day on Saturday all the year | 26 |
> | | 43 |
> | Legal holidays in the year | 12 |
> | | 31 |
> | One hour a day for lunch | 16 |
> | | 15 |
> | Two weeks' vacation | 14 |
> | Leaves | 1 |
>
> Now, how much do you owe your boss? Think it over!

"Japanese are strong in Yolo County," says a report quoted in the San Francisco "Chronicle," "according to figures given out by Deputy County Assessor J. W. Crutcher. The report shows that within the last year thirty-five Japanese mothers have given birth to one hundred and thirty-one children." Was it Leah who said, "A troop cometh"? Twins, triplets, yea, quadruplets must be counted to make up the account of these promoters of the "yellow peril."

A plan is under way to realize the project of a railway from Hudson Bay to Patagonia. Most of the route could be traversed by lines already built, it is stated. The journey, amounting to about ten thousand miles, would occupy from sixteen to eighteen days. The Siberian Railway, it will be remembered, is 5,481 miles in length, from Petrograd to Vladivostok. The Cape-to-Cairo railway, when it is

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completed, will probably be considerably longer than the Siberian, but will fall short of the immense distance from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America.

In 1890 Canada's pulp and paper exports, it is said, amounted to only $120. Last year they totaled a hundred million dollars. Can some shrewd guesser name an article of commerce which thirty years from now will show such a percentage of growth? Probably no one can; if he could, the world's resources would be at his command for purposes of promotion.

Word came one afternoon to Flint, Michigan, according to "Popular Mechanics," that a hundred laborers for a large concern would arrive the next day. No provision for lodging these men was at hand. So the following morning at 6:30 forty carpenters began to erect a bunkhouse. At eight o'clock the frame of the building was well up; by noon the second story was framed, the sheathing of the first story was complete, and the sashes [52 in number] had been placed. At half-past five the building was complete in every detail and ready to receive its hundred-odd tenants.

"Gargling with strong antiseptics," says the humorist of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," "will invariably kill the influenza bacillus provided you can catch him and make *him* gargle."

With the completion of a successful recruiting campaign in Tennessee to obtain enough native Tennesseans to man the new superdreadnought Tennessee, it is intimated at Washington, so "Shipping" reports, that similar campaigns will be conducted in the other States for which superdreadnoughts now under construction have been named. Superdreadnoughts which are now being built are the California, Colorado, Maryland, Washington, West Virginia, South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa, and Massachusetts. If the movement to man these ships by "native sons" succeeds, how about a campaign to have the big baseball clubs really represent the cities for which they are named?

Silver Springs, at Ocala, Florida, a subscriber writes, probably has the largest flow of any spring in the world, namely, 368,913 gallons a minute. Freight and passenger boats, following the stream, enter and dock at the spring, affording one of the few cases of a stream navigable to its very head. The great springs thus far listed by our subscribers are: Wakulla, in Florida, 120,000 gallons a minute; Giant Spring, in Montana, 286,000 gallons a minute; Mammoth Spring, in Arkansas, 300,000 gallons a minute; and Silver Springs, described above.

What are the oldest authentic mementoes of the world's celebrated heroes? Here are two claimants for the honor, as noted in recent newspaper accounts of auctions: A waistcoat worn by George Washington when President of the United States; this brought $410. A lock of Napoleon's hair, which brought $85. Doubtless there are many older relics of this sort in existence. Perhaps some reader, wise in antiquarian lore, can tell whether the world still possesses any of the personal belongings of Columbus? Joan of Arc? King Alfred? Tamerlane? Cæsar? Alexander? Hannibal?

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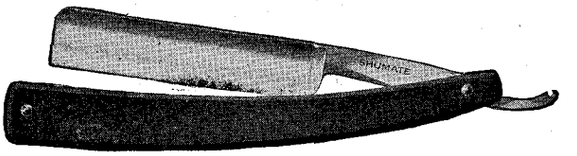
SHUMATE RAZORS are so good that we guarantee them for life. Here's the reason: The blade is made from tungsten alloy steel, which takes a keener edge than any other steel can -- and holds it. You can use a SHUMATE for years without honing. The secret of this wonderful steel is ours alone, and we guard it jealously.



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$2. Send us $2.00 and the SHUMATE Barber razor will be sent to you postpaid. If your beard is extra wiry, we recommend our $3.00 SHUMATE RAZOR, specially ground for this purpose. In remitting, give us your dealer's name, and a chamois lined, rust-proof case will be included with your razor.

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IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN JUROR

An article from "The Diary of a Juror" in a recent issue of The Outlook was read by me with much interest, as I had just finished my first day as a woman juror in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California. Having a deep-seated reverence for the majesty of the law, I had answered the summons with considerable trepidation, realizing my own inexperience and feeling a profound sense of responsibility in pronouncing judgment. After a month of service I conclude that no woman need shrink from jury duty through any fear of embarrassment or of being made to feel herself an interloper. From every attaché of the court, from his honor the Judge to the accommodating bailiff whose duty it is to keep the court in order, to furnish us with drinking cups, and to look after our welfare generally, women receive the utmost courtesy and consideration. In fact, there are frequent expressions of pleasure that women at last share in judicial responsibilities. In one case, a criminal charge, the attorneys rejected all the men drawn and submitted their case to a jury of twelve women, and I heard no criticism of the verdict.

Some things strike the novice with surprise: the extreme deliberation with which matters are handled, but this no doubt is wise, for time is often an important element in decision; the casual way in which questions of life and liberty, honor and dishonor, solvency or insolvency, are treated. But what seems most unexpected is the apparent premium put upon ignorance. Question after question is fired at the prospective juror with the purpose of determining that he has no knowledge upon any subject of current interest, and the contending attorneys pounce upon any sign of intelligence as excuse to reject the catechised juror. "Are you familiar with this case? Have you read anything about it? Do you know either of the parties? Do you know the attorneys? Have you any opinion whatever about this subject?" It would seem that the judge could safely be intrusted to cross-examine the jurors and decide upon their qualifications rather than to imperil justice by allowing the best part of the panel to be rejected because of evident intelligence and the ability to form an opinion.

The crucial time for the jury comes when they have been solemnly ushered by the bailiff into the sacred jury-room and are gathered about the green table to speak their deciding word. Now the idiosyncrasies of the jurors come out. One man refuses to vote at all, gives no reason but remains stubbornly silent; one woman has refused to take the oath because "God says, 'Swear not at all.'" Now she confuses the testimony, refuses to consider anything as damage unless it is a physical injury, and tests everything by her so-called religious standard. Finally, after full review of the evidence, long discussion, and a careful rereading of the Judge's charge, and many ballots, the requisite nine agree, the bailiff is summoned, and we file importantly back into the court-room, sure that in this case no "wretches hang that jurymen may dine."

So the days of the month go, and at the end of our month comes the conclusion that serving on the jury may indeed be a civic duty, but it is more than that—it is a liberal education in the machinery of justice and of human nature.

(Mrs.) Theodore Coleman.
Pasadena, California.

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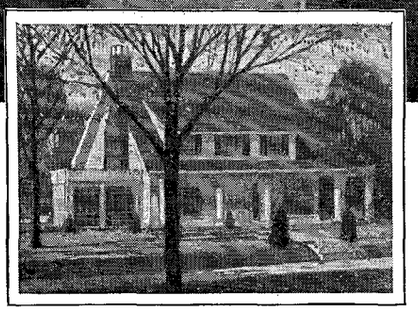

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By PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Lecturer and Author of numerous books and treatises on Mental and Physical Energy, Respiration, Psychology, Sexual Science and Nerve Culture

THERE is but one malady more terrible than Nerve Exhaustion, and that is its kin, Insanity. Only those who have passed through a siege of Nerve Exhaustion can understand the true meaning of this statement. It is HELL; no other word can express it. At first, the victim is afraid he will die, and as it grips him deeper, he is afraid he will not die; so great is his mental torture. He becomes panic-stricken and irresolute. A sickening sensation of weakness and helplessness overcomes him. He becomes obsessed with the thought of self-destruction.

Nerve Exhaustion means Nerve Bankruptcy. The wonderful organ we term the Nervous System consists of countless millions of cells. These cells are reservoirs which store a mysterious energy we term Nerve Force. The amount stored represents our Nerve Capital. Every organ works with all its might to keep the supply of Nerve Force in these cells at a high level, for Life itself depends more upon Nerve Force than on the food we eat or even the air we breathe.

If we unduly tax the nerves through overwork, worry, excitement, or grief, or if we subject the muscular system to excessive strain, we consume more Nerve Force than the organs produce, and the natural result must be Nerve Exhaustion.

Nerve Exhaustion is not a malady that comes suddenly. It may be years in developing and the decline is accompanied by unmistakable symptoms, which, unfortunately, cannot readily be recognized. The average person thinks that when his hands do not tremble and his muscles do not twitch, he cannot possibly be nervous. This is a dangerous assumption, for people with hands as solid as a rock and who appear to be in perfect health may be dangerously near Nerve Collapse.

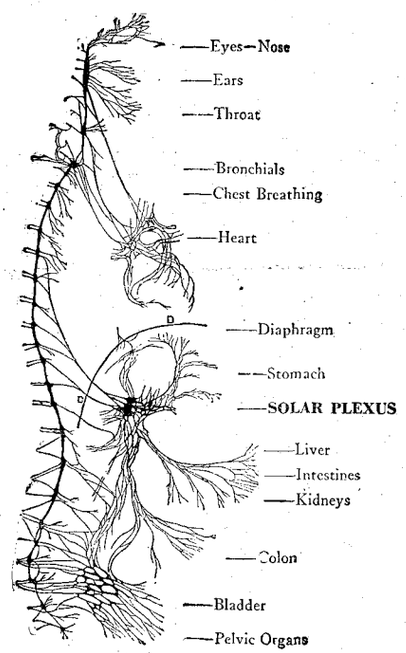
One of the first symptoms of Nerve Exhaustion is the derangement of the Sympathetic Nervous System, the nerve branch which governs the vital organs (see diagram). In other words, the vital organs become sluggish because of insufficient supply of Nerve Energy. This is manifested by a cycle of weaknesses and disturbances in digestion, constipation, poor blood circulation and general muscular lassitude usually being the first to be noticed.

I have for more than thirty years studied the health problem from every angle. My investigations and deductions always brought me back to the immutable truth that Nerve Derangement and Nerve Weakness is the basic cause of nearly every bodily ailment, pain or disorder. I agree with the noted British authority on the nerves, Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., the author of numerous works on the subject, who says: "It is my belief that the greatest single factor in the maintenance of health is that the nerves be in order."

The great war has taught us how frail the nervous system is, and how sensitive it is to strain, especially mental and emotional strain. Shell Shock, it was proved, does not injure the nerve fibres in themselves. The effect is entirely mental. Thousands lost their reason thereby, over 135 cases from New York alone being in asylums for the insane. Many more thousands became nervous wrecks. The strongest men became paralyzed so that they could not stand, eat or even speak. One-third of all the hospital cases were "nerve cases," all due to excessive strain of the Sympathetic Nervous System.

The mile-a-minute life of to-day, with its worry, hurry, grief and mental tension is exactly the same as Shell Shock, except that the shock is less forcible, but more prolonged, and in the end just as disastrous. Our crowded insane asylums bear witness to the truth of this statement. Nine people out of ten you meet have "frazzled nerves."

Perhaps you have chased from doctor to doctor seeking relief for a mysterious "something the matter with you." Each doctor tells you that there is nothing the matter with you; that every organ is perfect. But you know there **is** something the matter. You feel it, and you act it. You are tired, dizzy, cannot sleep, cannot digest your food and you have pains here and there. You are told you are "run down" and need a rest. Or the doctor may give you a tonic. Leave nerve tonics alone. It is like making a tired horse run by towing him behind an automobile.



The Sympathetic Nervous System

Showing how Every Vital Organ is governed by the Nervous System, and how the Solar Plexus, commonly known as the Abdominal Brain, is the Great Central Station for the distribution of Nerve Force.

Our Health, Happiness and Success in life demands that we face these facts understandingly. I have written a 64-page book on this subject which teaches how to protect the nerves from every day Shell Shock. It teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves; how to nourish them through proper breathing and other means. The cost of the book is only 25 cents. Bound in cloth, 50 cents. Remit in coin or stamps. See address at the bottom of page. If the book does not meet your fullest expectations, your money will be refunded, plus your outlay of postage.

The book "Nerve Force" solves the problem for you and will enable you to diagnose your troubles understandingly. The facts presented will prove a revelation to you, and the advice given will be of incalculable value to you.

You should send for this book today. It is for you, whether you have had trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the most precious possession you have. Through them you experience all that makes life worth living, for to be dull nerved means to be dull brained, insensible to the higher phases of life—love, moral courage, ambition and temperament. The finer your brain is, the finer and more delicate is your nervous system, and the more imperative it is that you care for your nerves. The book is especially important to those who have "high strung" nerves and those who must tax their nerves to the limit.

The following are extracts from letters from people who have read the book and were greatly benefited by the teachings set forth therein:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"I have been treated by a number of nerve specialists, and have traveled from country to country in an endeavor to restore my nerves to normal. Your little book has done more for me than all other methods combined."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have reread your book at least ten times."

A woman writes: "Your book has helped my nerves wonderfully. I am sleeping so well and in the morning I feel so rested."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming of nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse, such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

The Prevention of Colds

Of the various books, pamphlets and treatises which I have written on the subject of health and efficiency, none has attracted more favorable comment than my sixteen-page booklet entitled, "The Prevention of Colds."

There is no human being absolutely immune to Colds. However, people who breathe correctly and deeply are not easily susceptible to Colds. This is clearly explained in my book NERVE FORCE. Other important factors, nevertheless, play an important part in the prevention of Colds—factors that concern the matter of ventilation, clothing, humidity, temperature, etc. These factors are fully discussed in the booklet above mentioned, and I shall agree to send this booklet free to purchasers of NERVE FORCE.

No ailment is of greater danger than an "ordinary cold," as it may lead to Influenza, Grippe, Pneumonia or Tuberculosis. More deaths resulted during the recent "Flu" epidemic than were killed during the entire war, over 6,000,000 people dying in India alone.

Send for a copy of the booklet "The Prevention of Colds." You will agree that this alone is worth many times the price asked for both books. Address:

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